THE

Repository

OF

ARTS, LITERATURE, COMMERCE,

Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics,

For SEPTEMBER, 1809.

The Ninth Number.

EMBELLISHMENTS.

	PAGE
1. A Moon-light Scene *(a wood-cut)*	144
2. The Pheasant *(by Howitt)*	180
3. Ladies' Mourning Dress	192
4. Ladies' Promenade Sea-Beach Costume	193
5. The Bank of England	200
6. Swing-Cot Bed and Nursery Chair	205
7. Allegorical Wood-cut, *with real Patterns of British Manufactures*	206

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
On Splendour of Colours, by *Juninus*	141
Descriptive and Historical Account of Quebec	146
Letter from Amelia to her Mother	156
Historical Facts relative to European Manners and Customs	161
Enquiry respecting the Medicean Venus	163
Proceedings of the French National Institute	165
Seventh Letter from Italy	168
Curious Particulars concerning the Common House-Fly	174
Enquiry respecting the Exportation of Sage to China	176
Explanation of the Method of calculating Interest at five per cent.	177
Arithmetical Question proposed	*ib.*
Thoughts on the Cultivation of the Mind	178
Sixth Letter on the Waste of Agricultural Produce	179
British Sports	180
Intelligence, Literary, Scientific, &c.	183
Review of new Publications	186
Musical Review	189
Observations on the Statue of the Duke of Bedford	191
Fashions for Ladies and Gentlemen	192
Third Letter from a young Lady in London to her Sister in the Country	194
Public Amusements--King's Theatre	196
Haymarket—English Opera	197
Circus—Sadler's Wells—Astley's Amphitheatre	198
Vauxhall	199
The Bank of England	200
Retrospect of Politics	*ib.*
Medical Report	204
Agricultural Report	205
Fashionable Furniture	*ib.*
Allegorical Wood-cut, with Patterns	206
Bankrupts and Dividends	*ib.*
London Markets	210
Prices of Stocks	211
Results of Mr. Hanson's Meteorological Journal for 1808	212
Meteorological Table—Manchester	213
Meteorological Table—London	214
Prices of Companies' Shares	*ib.*

TO OUR READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit communications (post-paid) from professors of the Arts in general, as well as authors, respecting works which they may have in hand. The evident advantages which must accrue to both from the more extensive publicity that will be given to their productions through the medium of the Repository, *needs only to be mentioned, we conceive, to induce them to favour us with such information, which shall always meet with the most prompt attention.*

An Engraving *of the interesting specimens recently discovered in an excavation in the vicinity of Girgenti, the ancient Agrigentum, transmitted to us by a lover of antiquities, shall appear in our next number.*

We profess our obligation to B. H. *for his intelligent and perspicuous solution of the method of computing interest. Contributions in the mathematical department, from so able a quarter, will always be thankfully received.*

An answer shall be forwarded to Carolina, *agreeably to her directions.*

E. W.'s *account of a curious silver coin, illustrated by a wood-cut, is intended for our next publication.*

We beg to refer W. F. *to the stock-broker, who, we doubt not, will explain the subject to his satisfaction.*

The Poetical Pieces *by* T. M.—I. C.—I. M. L. and E. W. *shall have an early place.*

The subject of T. L.'s Essay *has already been so fully canvassed, that the public is not likely to receive any additional information from what may now be brought forward on that point.*

F. T. *has our thanks for his communication, but we must reserve the right of judging for ourselves in all cases of the kind to which he alludes.*

The reader is requested to make the following corrections in the seventh, eighth, and present number.

No. VII. p. 26, *col.* 1, *l.* 4 *from the bottom, for* lesser, *read* leger.

No. VIII. p. 133, *col.* 1, *l.* 1, *of* Midnight Reflections, *for* thy, *read* thee.

In line 1 *of the last stanza of the same piece, for* unlamented, *read* poor, lamented.

No. IX. p. 152, *col.* 1, *l.* 12, *for* hedge-hog, *read* hog in armour.

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———The suffrage of the wise,
The praise that's worth ambition, is attain'd
By sense alone, and dignity of mind.

ARMSTRONG.

ON SPLENDOUR OF COLOURS, &c.—By JUNINUS.

(Continuation of Letter IV. from page 74.)

Mr. EDITOR,

Miss Kitty —— was so very desirous of finding the methods of glazing, that she rubbed (in parts) the upper coats from several Venetian, Dutch, and Flemish pictures. In some painters the practice of this art is very apparent, in some not. Corregio, as it is observed (and probably Apelles), so practised this art of glazing, that it is only to be perceived by those who examine it carefully; while in others, such as Titian, Tintoret, Bassano, Rubens, and their imitators, it is apparent on the slightest inspection. Miss K——, from her own observation, discovered that one reason of the particular brilliance and harmony of the colouring of Bassano and some others, is, because they introduced *gold* and *silver* on such places as the sunny part of skies—bright lights on foliage, trees, &c. which they slightly glazed over; and worked up many other parts with such brilliancy, richness, and variety, that they contend with the *gold* and *silver* with wonderful splendour and harmony. But the great source of splendour is universal contrast, harmonized by *balancing*: but more of this hereafter.

Miss K—— had in her study an excellent camera, a convex mirror; such machines, as Du Piles says, Tintoret used; little houses, with figures and lights, as candle-light, introduced in the room by windows, doors, &c. to study light

and shadow; magic-lantern shews, such as children see for a half-penny a piece in the streets, but her's was a very excellent one; microscopes, &c. She frequently took great delight to see storms travel; the darting lightning, sometimes resembling half-moons; at others, skimming with awful brilliancy between the trees, in her *camera obscura*, and other sublime and beautiful effects in nature. She had a machine, made by Middleton, the colourman, of St. Martin's-lane, that is convenient, and holds the materials for painting in a small compass. This is for painting in the fields, &c. She had peacocks' feathers; the feathers of many beautiful birds, insects, shells, and other productions of nature, remarkable for splendid colouring. This, she said, exalted her ideas in colouring; and for angels' wings, and many other objects, they might absolutely be copied after. She had curious sea-weed, which some stick on a wet ground of paint, which makes it look almost like a landscape, and this they finish with paint. But this she thought trifling, and like Cousens's blots, whose method was to blot paper, and, from this chance of forms, finish the landscape. She used to say, "Chance will not do; *art* is *selection*, which must be pursued to a high *ideal* in every department. From this principle, Claude is so superior in landscape to the Dutch and Flemish painters, who generally only copied individual nature." She had even pieces of whalebone, such as ship-painters use as a ruler, which they can bend and turn any way; and, by this method, paint such things as ropes, &c. with more firmness. I mention this to shew that, though she was great, she did not despise trifles.

I will now copy one of her papers of twenty-four, chiefly Flemish and Dutch painters, most of them remarkable for colouring and effect.

Twenty-four Flemish and Dutch Painters, who excelled in colouring.—1804.

Name.	*Born.*	*Where.*
Old Peter Breughel	1510	Breughel
Velvet Breughel	1560	Brussels
Fouquiere	1580	Antwerp
Polemburgh	1586	Utrecht
Van Goyers	1596	Leyden
Wynants	1600	Haerlem
Brouwer	1608	Ditto
Both	1610	Utrecht*
Younger Teniers	1610	Antwerp
Hobbima	1611	Ditto
Artois	1613	Brussels
Old Wyck	1616	Haerlem
Waterloo	1618	Utrecht
Wouvermans	1620	Haerlem
Everdingen	1621	Alkmaer
Pynaker	1621	Pynaker
Berghem	1624	Haerlem
Drillenburgh	1625	Utrecht
Moucheron	1633	Embden
J. Ruysdaal	1636	Haerlem
Coningsloo	1644	Antwerp
Edema	1652	Amsterdam
Rosa di Tivoli	1655	Franckfort
Ferg	1689	Vienna

CONVERSATION.

Mr. Editor,

The summer before last, one evening, between nine and ten o'clock, I called upon Miss K——. She opened the door herself. She said her aunt was on a visit, one of her maids had been out for the afternoon to see a relation just come out of the country, and the other was gone after her to see why she staid so long. I went into a back parlour that overlooked an elegant garden. She had been sitting at the window: a vine twisted about it in romantic ringlets; it was also sur-

* Both, and the younger Teniers, born in the same year, 100 years after Old Peter Breughel.

rounded by sweet-briar and other such plants. The sash was up. She said she had been playing on the guitar, singing, and contemplating. Solomon Gessner's, Du Bos', and Du Piles' books on painting lay on the table, also Reynolds' Comments on Du Fresnoy: upon a shelf just by, were Barry's, Fuseli's, and Opie's works on the same art.—"Miss," said I, "you are always studying, I think."—"This evening," she replied, "I have been reading a little in Gessner, of Zurich; he is a favourite poet of mine. He is a true genius. I have his Death of Abel, his Idyls, Inkle and Yarico, his Daphnis, and his Autumnal Morning. I have been reading a description of his monument, or, rather, statue, erected to his honour, in one of the most beautiful of the public walks at the confluence of the Sihl and Limmat." I asked her which of his pieces she preferred. She said, "His Idyls are charming; his unaffected description of love moves me to tears: but his Death of Abel exalts my mind." There is an excellent translation of this celebrated work by a female pen, by Mrs. Collyer, who is mother to the ingenious engraver of that name. "I have lately," continued she, "been reading Ramsay's Gentle Shepherd, and Falconer's Shipwreck, both works of genius."

The conversation, from the circumstance of having been singing, turned on songs and ballads. I asked her which she thought were some of the best in our language. She immediately answered, "Old Robin Gray—Bessy Bell and Mary Gray—Black-eyed Susan—Sally, or, of all the Girls that are so smart—The affectionate Soldier—And are you sure the news is true, &c.—Sandy's Ghost—Margaret'sGhost." "Who," said I, "do you think paints ghosts best?" "Fuseli, ghosts and fairies. He is a sublime painter, and the nearest imitator we have of Michael Angelo Buonarotti." "Do you think his colouring is shewy enough?" "His colouring is suitable to the subjects which he generally paints: splendid colouring, and brilliant shewy effects, suit gravity; such subjects as Westall generally paints. There should be a suitable whole together, according to the subject; but I think our sublime painters are inferior to our poets. In Ossian, we find spirits gliding o'er a heath, or sitting upon a high hill of so thin a texture, that stars are seen faintly through them; and Milton, where he describes Death, says,

" ———Black it stood as night,
" And shook a dreadful dart———
" ———What *seem'd* his head,
" The *likeness* of a kingly crown had on."

"They would even draw the features of Death (and transgress the same in a variety of other instances). They have not risen to a high poetical conception, and do not seem fully to understand how very much indistinctness is the source of sublimity. I think even the lightning's glimpse, and the rumbling roll of thunder, might be easily painted and strongly characterised. Where's my pencil?" exclaimed she, eagerly, "a sublime subject is passing by." Romeo, her *cat*, was walking along the garden-wall, going out caterwauling, and the *full moon* rising just behind him. On the other side is a copy of her sketch:—

"You said just now, Miss," observed I, "that Gessner was a true genius—what are the qualities, do you think, that confer that title?" "I think," replied she, "as Sir Brooke Boothby observes, little minds are fond of examining parts. To see things in the whole, to judge of them in the great, requires genius; and though talents and abilities are frequent, *genius* is infinitely *rare*. This person has elocution; that is a wit; another possesses learning and knowledge; and a fourth is eminent for those small arts which captivate the confidence of mankind. In high, polished society, such qualifications are not confined to a few; and the situations for which they are requisite, may always be supplied out of the common herd. But that transcendent power of intellect, that rapidity of intuition which pervades and illuminates the whole of the darkest subject at a *single glance*, comparing at once every possible combination, and invariably selecting the best; those high feelings of the mind by which *right* is impressed on the heart as a sentiment, at the same instant that it is received into the understanding as a truth, where there is a soul to animate, as well as a heart to direct: *this is genius;* equally rare in all ages—seldom understood at first, because above the times it is destined to enlighten and improve, and therefore undervalued, as we may see in the instance of Barry, the late painter, and many others. But *genius* is sure, sooner or later, to find its level in the estimation of mankind. Of such persons it has been said, with very little of poetical fiction, that they hold a middle station between people of the common standard and the higher orders of intellectual beings."

"I would ask you, Miss, what is your opinion of ghosts? Do you think persons are ever seen after death, like Margaret's ghost, or Sandy's ghost, in the ballad? Do you think the story we were reading the other night in Drelincourt, on death, where Mrs. Viel called on a lady of her acquaintance; and when talking on the subject, told her Drelincourt's book on Death was a true description of the state of unem-

bodied spirits: and when the lady called on her acquaintance the next day, to her infinite surprise and horror, she found that she had been buried above a fortnight. What think you of this?" "I think," says Miss K——, "it was a trick of the author or bookseller, to make the work sell. I think such is the nature of the eye, that even if spirits were to surround us, we are not permitted to perceive them, though perhaps they may be so endowed as to behold us. Such is the opinion of the Chinese; and the notion that their ancestors witness their actions, contributes to the morality of their lives. If you were to die now in this room, if your spirit did not stay a moment, it must of necessity pass by, and I should not be able to perceive it. Omniscience perceives without being perceived, and so may spirits." "Should you," said I, "fear the appearance of a spirit now?" "I think," answered she, "not much." Instantly music began to play in the room over us. "*Hark!—hush!—hark!—again!* This is really alarming! Shall we go up?" We thought it more prudent to call in the watchman who was posted near the door. We immediately went, and explained the circumstance. The watchman answered—"What! music up stairs in the first floor, and nobody in the house? Why, then, 'tis plain it is haunted. I should not be afraid of thieves, Miss; but here is great danger, and more assistance must be got. I will go over to the public-house, and come back immediately." He returned with three other men, and we proceeded up stairs. Just as we reached the door, the watchman happening to be first, shrunk back, and pushed in a short, sturdy butcher, at the same time saying, "*Come, march on, Dick!*" After all, what should it be but Romeo, who had returned home, and was amusing himself by walking backwards and forwards over the keys of a *harpsichord.* The watchman made a blow at him with his staff: the cat ran up a window-curtain, jumped on the watchman's head from an elevation of ten feet, stuck his claws into his cheek, and then leaped to a cupboard. The watchman, in revenge, caught him by the tail. Puss put his fore-legs round a large bottle full of spirits of turpentine, which he threw down over the watchman, together with another bottle of drying oil, and a little aqua-fortis: he then stuck his claw into his antagonist's nose, dropped on the ground, and ran and leaped about, the watchman all the time aiming blows at him with his staff, and Miss crying and entreating for her animal. At last, the cat ran up little Dick's back; and finding purchase on his head, like an harlequin, the window being open, took a flying leap through it, fell on a bed of southernwood, and scampered over the garden-wall, unlike his name-sake, without the assistance of a rope-ladder.

JUNINUS.

ACCOUNT OF QUEBEC.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,

HAVING, in a former number of your valuable *Repository*, given an account of Montreal, I now send a sketch of the city of Quebec, the capital of the Canadas and of all British America.

In point of antiquity, Quebec takes precedence of all the towns on the continent of North America eastward of Mexico, having been founded by Champlain in 1603. Of the origin of the name there are different opinions. Some say, that Champlain's people, on the first sight of the bold promontory of Cape Diamond, in sailing up the river, exclaimed, "*Quel bec!*" which, as a fortunate omen, was formed into an appellative for his new settlement. Others assert, that the name is derived from an Indian word, which was given to the place by the native Hurons. This is corroborated by names of places, still preserved in the vernacular language, of a similar sound, as *Kenebec*. It may be observed, that the French, having in their alphabet neither *k* nor *w* (consonants which most frequently occur in the native dialects), have distorted and disguised the aboriginal appellations, by frenchifying them. Thus, for instance, of *Erikee* they make *Iroquoi*. It must be confessed, notwithstanding, that the first supposition is very plausible, in as much as it completely designates the situation, *bec de terre* signifying a point of land in French. Be that as it may, Champlain evinced both taste and judgment in his choice of ground, whereon to build his new capital*.

Round the base of the rocky peninsular promontory on which Quebec is erected, the noble river St. Lawrence sweeps with a deep, clear, and rapid current. Its other side is washed by the river St. Charles. The junction of both rivers forms a fine sheet of water, sheltered on the north-east by the island of Orleans, called the Basin of Quebec.

The loftiest part of the promontory presents a *façade*, towards the channel of the river, of more than 350 perpendicular feet. This rock is called *Cape Diamond*, from its abounding in rock crystals of considerable lustre and hardness. The entire hill is composed of argillaceous blue schist, interspersed with large masses of grey granite, and here and there some limestone. From Cape Diamond the ground gradually declines towards the north-west, but all round facing the water, it is precipitous.

This situation, so strong by nature, was at first only fortified by some bastions of earth, connected by palisading. These were fully equal to protect the place against any attacks which the warlike confederacy of the Five Nations could make against it; but after the Eng-

* It is not with regard to Quebec alone that the French have evinced far more judgment and taste in their choice of situations, than the English. They construct their colonial towns, like their ships, on better principles. May they continue to do both for our benefit!

lish expedition in 1680, the fortifications began to assume a more regular and formidable appearance.

When the English gained possession of Quebec, in 1759, government saw the necessity of securing so valuable a conquest by new works. These have been ever since increasing in strength and extent; so that, at this day, many are of opinion, that, when completed, the fortress will yield in strength only to Gibraltar.

The whole upper town, except a part of the east side, where the rock by nature is inassailable, is surrounded with bastions and curtains, of great thickness, and faced with solid masonry. These have, towards the plains of Abraham, a broad, dry ditch, but as yet no outworks. More than 200 pieces of heavy ordnance, besides mortars and howitzers, are mounted on this formidable line of fortification.

The works on the summit of Cape Diamond, when finished, will form the citadel. At present* they are only completed on the south side, where they tower above Point Levi, and on the west, where they overlook the plains of Abraham. As yet there are no fortifications which separate Cape Diamond from the upper town†.

Although nature and art have combined to render Quebec a very strong place, yet is it exposed to be greatly annoyed by an enemy superior in the field, even without the necessity of investing it: for as the high grounds on the opposite shore round Point Levi, are not more than about 600 fathoms from Cape Diamond, it would be impossible to prevent a bombardment from thence. The works, also, on the declivity of the hill, as they rise above each other, expose their flanks, and might be severely enfiladed from batteries erected on the opposite side of the river St. Charles. It is true, from neither points could approaches, or any impression on the body of the place, be made. Trenches might indeed be opened on the plains of Abraham, where, in a few spots, the ground is on a level with the fortifications. The whole extent of the works is about two miles and a half.

The city of Quebec is distinctly divided into the upper and lower town, and a good deal resembles, in other particulars as well as in this, the town of Boulogne in France. The upper town is laid out in five principal streets, which open in two irregular places, the Market-place and the *Place d'Armes*. At the other end, these streets are terminated by five gates, from which they derive their names. These are, Port St. Louis, the highest facing the west, and opening on the plains of Abraham; lower, on the same side, is Port St. John; Hope Gate faces the north; Palace Gate is opposite the *ci-devant* intendant's palace, now in ruins; and

* This account refers to the year 1807.

† On a bare inspection of the works, it must appear evident to any one gifted with a sound plain understanding, that by raising the ground, and consequently the fortifications, on the south-west angle of the citadel, the plains of Abraham would be completely commanded. This would supersede the necessity of outworks, which are attended with an enormous expence, which require a great increase of the garrison, and which, if carried, would serve as lodgments for the enemy.

lastly, Prescot Gate, erected by General Prescot, forms the only communication with the lower town, to which it is joined by a broad and steep street. Outside the gates there are extensive suburbs.

The lower town embraces the base of the rock, extending under its shade more than a mile, from the *Ance de Mer* to the river St. Charles, over which is thrown a large wooden bridge, supported by stone piers, called Dorchester bridge. The streets, of necessity, are narrow, and the houses high. The lowest parts next the river are abominably filthy, being the common receptacle for the dust and rubbish of both towns.

The inhabitants are as distinct as the towns. The upper town is the residence of all the officers of government, civil and military, and of the learned professions; whilst all the commercial classes inhabit the lower. The houses are substantial buildings of stone, in a medium style between French and English, but by no means handsome. Those of the lower town, in general, are the best.

There are a number of public buildings, almost all situated in the upper town.

The Jesuits' college is a striking instance of the public spirit of that celebrated society. For a colonial town, it is an immense building, of a quadrangular figure, three stories high, with spacious corridors running all round the interior. Its front forms one side of the market-place.

When the order was suppressed in Europe, the Jesuits were protected by the British government in Canada; but as they could receive no new members, the old gradually died off. On the demise of the last, their public buildings and establishments in Canada, together with all their endowments, devolved to the crown. The college is converted into excellent barracks, which may contain 2000 men. The artillery barracks, near Palace Gate, are an extensive range of buildings, and contain a very fine armory.

The Seminary, which is in fact the present college, is an extensive edifice, situated near the ramparts, and surrounded by a fine garden. It was originally founded for the education of those intended for the priesthood. It now, however, receives the youth of the Roman Catholic persuasion, intended to be educated for any profession.

Near the Seminary, on the esplanade, is situated the palace of the former bishop. This is a large irregular building, containing public offices and a public library. The provincial representatives meet in its chapel.

Quebec contains two convents, both large buildings, with handsome gardens. The *Hotel Dieu* contains twenty-seven nuns, with their superior. They administer to the sick, and attend the hospitals.

In the convent of Ursulines there are thirty-six nuns, with the superior. This convent is the seminary for female education.

On the river St. Charles, one mile west of the city, is situated the general hospital. It is a spacious, regular structure, containing, besides the sick wards, &c. a convent and chapel. Thirty-seven sisters administer to the sick, with the utmost assiduity and tenderness. In

no hospitals in Protestant countries, however well regulated, can the sick possibly receive so much comfort and benefit.

The Roman Catholic cathedral occupies one side of the market-place, opposite the barracks. It is large and plain, with a high steeple attached to one side, of fanciful architecture, not unlike a Turkish minaret.

In the center of the square has been lately erected a very convenient market-house, of a circular form.

The *Place d'Armes*, occupying nearly the highest part of the upper town, is almost surrounded by public buildings. On the east side, are the main guard and the *Chateau de St. Louis*. This last, formerly the residence of the governors, is now used for offices and state apartments. It has a pleasant garden, and its rear presents to the river a very striking *façade*.

The governor now resides in a long house in front of the other, built by General Haldimand, who appears to have taken his model from a Dutch barn. This *palace* contains one row of windows, next the roof; and to render it as absurd as it is ugly, it is decorated with one stump of a wing. Yet this edifice might be made respectable at a moderate expence, by only adding another wing, and joining both by a colonnade in front, which would hide the dead wall.

Opposite the chateau are the courts of law, where pleadings are made in French and English. These are comprised in a new substantial building, more convenient than elegant.

Next to this last is situated, by far the handsomest structure in Quebec, and indeed the only one that deserves to be called handsome, the new Protestant cathedral. The east end faces the *Place*, by which the portico and front of the fine steeple are concealed. The interior is finished in an elegant style, the roof being supported by two rows of Corinthian pillars. It is furnished with a superb organ, and has a good choir. The plan was copied from St. Martin's in the Fields. It was built under the direction of Colonel Robe, of the artillery, and cost £20,000.

On the south side of the *Place d'Armes*, there is a new and large hotel. It contains an excellent coffee-room, and a fine suite of assembly-rooms. There are several other open spaces in the upper town, which is but partially paved: it is, however, undergoing a rapid improvement.

From an enumeration made in the year 1807, there were found in the upper town 946 inhabited houses; and in the lower, including the suburbs of St. John and St. Rocque, &c. there were 1750, making a total of 2696; which, at six persons to a house, gives a population of 16,176, besides the garrison*.

Although Quebec is situated so far south as 46° 47′, two degrees to the southward of Paris, yet the climate approximates to that of St. Petersburg, in 60° north. It is

* The *guesses* made of the population of the Canadas by late travellers, are extremely vague and contradictory. There has been no census since the conquest by Wolfe; but, from returns made to government in 1806, I can with confidence state, that the inhabitants of both provinces amount to considerably more than eight hundred thousand.

upon record, that in a severe winter, many years ago, the mercury in Fahrenheit's thermometer sunk to 39° below zero, where it froze. At the same time, a bomb-shell, filled with water and closely stopped, exploded as if charged with gunpowder. It is a disputed point, whether the climate has, or has not, gained a permanent degree of amelioration. The former is the public sentiment. On the first settlement of the English in the country, it was an established custom, that no vessel should depart from the river after the first week in November: at present, however, they venture to take their departure so late as Christmas.

The first fall of snow generally occurs about the middle of October. This is followed by a thaw, and three weeks or a month of fine warm weather, which is called the Indian summer. There is then a heavy fall of snow, and the frost sets in hard about Christmas. From that time to the middle of March, the winter is unrelenting. From an average of ten years, the range of Fahrenheit's thermometer, during the months of January, February, and March, was found to be from 12° to 28°.

The methods employed to counteract this severe cold are very efficacious. Within, the houses are fortified with double doors and windows, and every chink covered with listing; whilst cast-iron stoves and flues keep up and diffuse an equable heat, to any degree of temperature. The English find the warmth of between 60° and 70° sufficiently comfortabl , but the Canadians are not satisfied with any thing under 80°. They more frequently heat their rooms to 90°, nay, sometimes to 100°, when the stove appears red hot. Yet, after stewing in this oven for hours, they expose themselves to the cold out of doors with impunity, lighter clothed than the strangers. This sudden transition is, however, agreeable to the constitution of the climate, for in summer the thermometer rises to 90° and upwards.

On going into the open air, the head, neck, ears, and half of the face, are protected by a fur cap or *casque*. A fur tippet protects the lower parts up to the nose. The gloves are lined with fur, and thick yarn stockings are drawn over the boots, whilst cloth slippers protect the feet.

Almost every one keeps a horse and cariole, which are employed for the shortest distances. Seated in this vehicle, and wrapt up in a buffalo, bear, or beaver robe, the severest weather may be encountered. The docility, vigour, and dexterity with which the hardy little Canadian horses draw these carioles and sleighs up and down the steep streets, are truly admirable. There are also dogs trained, like those of Kamschatka, to perform the same service.

A winter in Quebec passes over very pleasantly. Society is made up of an agreeable *mélange* of French and English. Business being at a stand, amusement becomes the only business; and as wines and provisions are so easily procured, good cheer and hospitality are met with every where.

Cariole racing on the ice is a favourite amusement with the inhabitants. But, as a further proof of the increasing mildness of the winters, a *pont de gêle* is now of rare

occurence. This is formed by the floating ice becoming wedged, and accumulating in the narrow channel opposite Cape Diamond, where it is frozen into a solid mass, capable of sustaining any imaginable weight. The artillery, mounted on sleighs, have been exercised on it.

But in ordinary winters, the transit of the river is made in boats, or canoes, which are rowed through the channels between the islands of ice, and are then hauled across the latter until they meet another channel. In performing this passage, unexpected delays sometimes occur; night comes on, and one or other of the party is not unfrequently found frozen to death. The extinction of life by frost is difficult to be guarded against, as its approaches are so insidious. Sleep gently pervades the senses, and gradually becomes more profound, until it ends in the sleep of death. This is, beyond comparison, the easiest mode of ceasing to exist.

The Canadians have a curious mode of catching a small species of cod-fish, called *tommy-cod.* During the severe weather, they erect huts on the plain of ice which covers the basin of Quebec. In these huts they fix stoves, and make of them temporary habitations. Thro' the icy floors they cut a narrow trench, until they come to the water. The fish crowd to the opening in great numbers, and they catch them with bait as fast as they can draw them up. The fish, when caught, are thrown on the ice outside, and instantly become frozen stiff: they still, however, retain the vital principle; for, on being put into cold water, even some days after, they recover, and swim about. The same phenomena take place with fish frozen at St. Petersburg, and sent to Moscow.

The summer scenery of Quebec forms a striking contrast to that of winter—one can scarcely believe it is the same country. To a stranger, in sailing up the river, the city itself assumes a most impressive and imposing aspect. A bold and high promontory, covered with buildings, terminates the vista of the river and basin, the latter being thronged with shipping. From the base to the summit, the buildings rise above each other, like the seats of a theatre, and present their best fronts to the river. In some places, the lofty ramparts interpose; in others, groupes of trees; and here and there, the naked perpendicular rock is seen dividing the upper from the lower town. Above all, the roofs of the principal structures, with their turrets, and the lofty steeples of the two cathedrals, the whole covered with tin, glitter in the sunshine of a clear azure sky, and encourage the idea that the visitor is about to enter a magnificent city; which, however, is effectually removed at his landing.

But if the city disappoints the expectation, its charming environs cannot fail to surpass it: indeed the beauty, variety, and grandeur of the scenery, can scarcely be exaggerated by the most florid description.

A circumference of ten miles round Quebec affords many pleasant excursions by land and water. On the north side there are the fine rides about Sillery and Belmont, Loretto, Lake St. Charles, Montmorenci, Chateau Richer, falls of La Puce, &c. The large and fertile island of

Orleans divides the channel of the St. Laurence, and contains, in itself, a variety of interesting objects; whilst the south side is embellished with Point Levi, the beautiful scenery of the river Etchemin, and that of the river and falls of La Chaudiere.

A celebrated wit, who lately visited Quebec, has compared the city, with its surrounding scenery, to a hedge-hog reposing on a bed of roses.

Captain Bye, of the engineers, has lately executed a model, in wood, of Quebec and its fortifications: it occupies a space of about twenty feet by twelve. Every fixed object is represented with mathematical precision. Since the destruction by fire of the fine model of Gibraltar, it is presumed that there is nothing extant of the kind to be compared with this.

The commerce of the port of Quebec has been rapidly on the increase. Of late years, the average number of vessels which cleared out annually, was 200 sail. It is now increased to more than 300, containing about 70,000 tons, and navigated by about 3,600 seamen. The tide rises sometimes twenty feet at Quebec; which, however, is more than 300 miles from the sea.

The history of Quebec is interesting, but too long to be detailed. It has sustained three sieges. The first was in 1680. A considerable army marched from New England, under the command of the governor of that province, to invest the place by land, whilst an English fleet sailed up the Saint Lawrence to attack it by water. The army was conducted by a party of Iroquois, inimical to the French, but who abandoned their allies in the midst of the wilderness; in consequence of which, the provincials were dispersed, and returned home as they could.—Meanwhile, a force was landed from the fleet to make a diversion, but they were promptly attacked by the French, and forced to re-embark with great loss. This expedition, therefore, totally failed.

The second was more fortunate. The great Lord Chatham, justly alarmed at the progress the French arms were making in North America, foresaw that the north-western continent must soon obey one or other of the rival powers. A formidable armament for the times, consisting of about 15,000 men, in 250 transports, and conveyed by 20 men of war, was fitted out with so much expedition, that it arrived in the river St. Laurence in June 1759*. It was commanded by General Wolfe and Admiral Saunders. Notwithstanding this promptitude, the enemy was prepared to meet it. He first made a bold attempt to burn the fleet in the river by fire-ships; it was well conducted, and would probably have succeeded, if he had not set fire to them too soon.

Point Levi was first attacked and carried by the English, from whence the town was bombarded. The French, to prevent an investment, had posted their principal force at Montmorenci. The ground was very strong. Wolfe attacked them with the flower of the troops, consisting of all his flank companies: he could

* Had this expedition been delayed a fortnight, or even a week longer, it had as certainly failed, as some expeditions have done during this revolutionary war, from the same cause.

not, however, with the most heroic exertions, force their strong positions, and was compelled to retreat to his *batteaux*, leaving 1500 of his men on the field. This loss, together with the approach of winter, would have justified a frigid calculating general in giving up the enterprise; but Wolfe was resolved to conquer or die. He did both.

As he could not gain the heights of Abraham by one route, he tried another, which the enemy thought impracticable. He landed his men higher up the river, at the Ance de Mer, since called Wolfe's cove. It is the only assailable acclivity on the whole coast; and although now there is a horse-road made down the slope to the water, at that time it was covered with brush-wood, and had not even a path.

On the morning of the 13th December, before day-break, the advanced party gained the heights. The whole army, consisting of about 5,000 men, followed; upon which, Montcalm, the French governor, with equal rashness and presumption, drew out the garrison and gave battle. The contest was not long in deciding—both commanders fell. They shew a rock of grey granite, rising above the sod, in a hollow (which is rounded by travellers knocking off fragments), on which the illustrious Wolfe breathed his last: and this is the only monument that exists, to commemorate the hero in the very country which he conquered.

The enemy was panic-struck, and capitulated: otherwise, if he had collected his scattered forces, which would have trebled that of the victors, and held out a few days until the severe weather set in, the siege must have been raised.

The last enterprise against Quebec was planned with great judgment, and executed with no less spirit and vigour, so that it had nearly proved successful.

The Canadians had as yet no time to appreciate the freedom, happiness, and security they enjoyed under the British government, when the American revolution broke out, and set them all in a flame with the hopes of a speedy independence. —The Congress, taking advantage of these sentiments, determined on the conquest of the country; and so certain were they of succeeding, that they actually made a proviso in their declaration of independence, to admit Canada into the union as a fourteenth state.

On the other hand, the military force in the province was at that time very weak. It scarcely amounted to 2000 regulars and provincial militia, that could be depended on. But it possessed a governor in General Carleton, who was not to be daunted with difficulties, great as they were.

The republicans having reduced Crown Point and Ticonderago, became masters of Lake Champlain. From thence Montgomery marched at the head of 3000 men to invade Canada. Fort St. John was the key of the province on that side. It was a place of considerable strength; and on the 6th of September, 1775, Montgomery appeared before it, without either cannon or ammunition. He marched further on, however, and surprised the castle of Chamblie, where he found both. He then countermarched, and took St. John's. The place being bravely

defended by Major Preston, this retarded the progress of Montgomery for near a month, and gave time to Carleton to prepare for a defence.

That general had collected all his disposable force on board some armed vessels, to defend Montreal; but Montgomery succeeded with his flotilla in driving them up the river, upon which Montreal capitulated. Carleton now was compelled to effect his escape in the night, by gliding down the stream with muffled oars. He reached Quebec in safety, but General Prescot and his armed craft were obliged to surrender to Montgomery.

Whilst this distinguished officer was making a regular conquest of Canada above Quebec, Arnold was detached, in the middle of September, from Boston, with 1500 New Englanders. After enduring incredible hardships, he penetrated the wilderness, and appeared on the banks of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, on the 9th of November. His arrival was so prompt and unexpected, that he seized five fishing boats on that side of the river, and although the English had two frigates and some smaller vessels in the river, yet he contrived to ferry his men over during a dark night.

At the same time that Arnold arrived before Quebec, General Carleton joined the garrison from Montreal.

The garrison consisted of about 80 regulars and 500 seamen and marines, collected from all the vessels in the river. To these were added about as many provincials and English inhabitants. The whole force was insufficient to man half the works.

The winter had now set in. Montgomery, however, marched from Montreal, and joined Arnold before Quebec on the 5th of December.

The town was first summoned, but Carleton would not suffer the flag of truce to approach the walls. The Americans then opened a six-gun battery against the works, whilst they threw shells into the town from Point Levi. But this proving mere children's play against such a fortress, and the weather becoming insupportably severe, it was resolved to attempt the place by escalade.

The assault took place the last morning of the year 1775, during a heavy fall of snow.

It must be observed, that both the lower and upper towns, on the side next the water, were at that time open, and only protected by occasional temporary defences.

Montgomery formed four divisions of his little army. Two of these were to make demonstrations of an assault from the plains of Abraham, in order to draw the strength of the garrison to that quarter, whilst the other two divisions, headed by Montgomery and Arnold, made the real attack. The first led on his, round the base of the rock, with a view of gaining the upper town by Prescot Gate, which was then only a barrier of palisadoes. The other attacked by the suburbs of St. Rocque.

The path Montgomery took was not more than seven or eight feet broad, with the perpendicular rock on one side, and the water on the other. Across this path, about half way round the base of the rock, a breastwork was thrown up, mounted with two nine-pounders. It was commanded by a captain of an armed vessel, and a party of seamen.

The morning just began to dawn;

the snow fell thick and constant, and the steps of the assailants in the new-fallen snow, made no noise. As they approached within a few yards of the works, a doubtful and indistinct sound was heard, and the defenders challenged. No answer was returned. A short and awful pause ensued—whilst it is probable Montgomery was preparing for the assault. Then, without seeing a single person, the two guns, loaded with grape, were fired.

As the attacking party could scarcely form four a-breast, and were in close order, the effects of the discharge were terribly destructive. Groans and confusion now exposed the attack, which a few more discharges entirely dispersed. Yet, for two hours after, the defenders did not venture out from behind their breast-work, nor did they imagine the destruction they had made. Montgomery and his principal officers fell.

Meanwhile Arnold stormed and took a battery of four guns, though obstinately defended; but he had his leg shattered in the attack, and was obliged to be carried off. The garrison now recoved from its alarm; a party sallied out, and attacked Arnold's division in the rear, who, after bravely defending themselves for three hours, were at last compelled to surrender themselves prisoners of war.

Montgomery's fate was not yet known. The snow had covered the bodies of the killed and wounded, and they were at length discovered by an arm and a leg here and there projecting above its surface. Although Carleton held the revolutionists in the utmost contempt and hatred, yet his esteem for their general was such, that he granted military honours to his remains, which are interred near Port St. Louis. Thus fell, in the prime of life, Richard Montgomery. In him the qualities of the gentleman, the scholar, and the soldier, were united. He was undoubtedly the most accomplished military character which the American revolution produced; for though Washington, as a commander in chief, deserved all the fame he has received, yet he evinced no extraordinary talents as a general.

In consequence of the partiality of the Canadian inhabitants, the Americans were enabled to keep possession of part of the country until the ensuing spring. Arnold having received reinforcements, and being acquainted with the extreme weakness of the garrison, renewed the blockade of Quebec. At length the Isis man of war and two frigates, having forced their passage through the ice, arrived in the basin with reinforcements, in the beginning of May. Immediately, on the 6th of the same month, General Carleton sallied out at the head of the garrison, to attack the rebel camp; upon which the republicans scampered off in the greatest confusion, leaving every thing behind them, and in two months Canada was entirely cleared of the Americans.

From our late disputes with the United States, Quebec was likely to expect another hostile visit. But with such additional strength as its works have lately received, and with such an ally as a Canadian winter, it "may laugh a siege to scorn." Whilst the British flag waves triumphant on the ocean, Quebec can never be taken; and experience has proved, that whatever power possesses that fortress, must be master of the Canadas. E. W.

LETTER FROM AMELIA.

My dear and ever honoured Mother,

I SHALL say nothing of the delight which your continual approbation affords me; on that subject I can only repeat, what has been so often repeated, and till I can frame new expressions to convey the grateful sentiments of my heart to you, I shall be content with feeling them as I ought; and the confidence that you believe them to be ever in my heart, though they may not appear upon my paper.

My present letter will be on a new subject. My former ones have derived their topics from my going abroad: this will be a little history of my staying at home. I have not passed the threshold these five days, which Lady E—— calls *un siècle de solitude;* but do not suppose, I beseech you, that I have been raking till I am ill, or that in the course of pleasure I have been running myself out of breath; and that, therefore, I am obliged to retire, in order to recruit my exhausted strength. It is no such thing. Never was my health better; nor have I at any time experienced any material inconvenience, from the many bustling scenes of pleasure in which I have been engaged; nor have I suffered any fatigue, which one night's application to my pillow has not completely dissipated. But my aunt has been indisposed, though not with any serious illness, yet sufficiently to prevent her from going out, as well as receiving her usual company at home. Under these circumstances, there was not a moment's hesitation, in my mind, which I should prefer, the pleasures of the world, or her dressing-room; and I do declare—nay, I assert with confidence, and, as it is addressed to you, I make the assertion with pride, that, setting aside my dear aunt's personal suffering, I have enjoyed a far more real heartfelt satisfaction in attending upon her, than I should have found in any, or in all of the amusements which I have foregone, by discharging my delightful duties to her.

She has been attacked by one of her nervous head-achs, and with more than usual violence; but I have not quitted her for a moment. She is now, however, getting better; nay, she is almost well: and what a delight was conveyed to my heart, when she yesterday told the physician, that she was indebted for her speedy recovery, to the kind and soothing attentions of her darling niece! Such was her expression; but that was not all: for Dr. R—— thanked me himself, in the most flattering terms, for being his coadjutress in the rapid restoration of his patient. But be that as it may, I derive from the impression the delightful consciousness of having done my duty to one, who has shewn such a warm affection to me; who is now making her house a maternal home; and who, during my present visit, appears to have altogether devoted herself to my comfort and happiness. She did not wish that her indisposition should have proved the least interruption of my pleasurable engagements; but if her illness were to continue during the whole of the time allotted for my stay in London, I would say adieu to the

beau monde, and devote myself to her comforts, as far as I could procure or increase them.

You have often been pleased, my dearest mother, to tell me what an excellent nurse I was. Alas, I most sensibly feel that I have been schooled to that character in your chamber, where you have suffered so much affliction, and I have learned so much good! Nor have the duties in which I have been lately engaged, proved less pleasing to me, from the reflection, that I have so often performed them, as I trust I shall continue to do, if it should please God to prolong her infirmities, to the best of parents. But I am not likely to remain without more substantial rewards. My nursing character is not, I assure you, to be confined to those, in whose service I have hitherto been employed. Nor will you guess at all the advantages which I am told it may procure for me: for this morning my lively friend, Lady E——, would not be denied; so up stairs she came; and, when she saw me engaged in my usual offices, she insisted upon it, that I was formed to be married to a gouty husband; and vowed she would advertise for one, who could give me authentic proofs, confirmed at least by one physician, one apothecary, and one nurse, that, upon a fair average, he would, six months in the year, be wrapped up in flannels. She then proceeded to name every gouty and rheumatic old bachelor, or widower of fashion, about town; from some of whom, she said, I might expect to receive very early propositions; and she did not doubt that my aunt would soon have to inform you, that I had actually run away with a lover on crutches. But as it was one of my duties, as a nurse, to prevent my patient from being distracted by a voluble tongue and a loud voice, I was obliged to propose a party at chess, which I have undertaken to teach her, in order to save my poor aunt from the worry of her shrill and vociferating vivacity. What kind of a husband she will get, or what kind of a wife she will make, when she does get one, I shall not trust myself with forming a conjecture; but of this I am sure, that if he should be in a situation to require flannels, she would leave some hired substitute to put them on, and take them off, and console herself for his pains, by dashing into every circle of pleasure.

Your favourite word in the English language, and, I thank heaven, you have taught it to be mine, is *affection*. How often, under the powerful influence of the superior sentiment which bears that name, have you instructed, improved, and delighted me: nay, is it not to your implanting it in my mind, and cultivating it there, that I owe all the real comfort which I enjoy, as well as the character I am told that I possess? It is this that gives duty its fine colouring in the eye of others, and the high gratification which results from it to oneself. It is this which has made my attendance on my dear aunt's sick-room far more pleasing to me, than all the entertainments would have been of which it has deprived me. It is this that has kept my eyes open, when I have sat by her bed, long after the hour when I usually retire to my own, without weariness or lassitude; and it is this which, when

I have retired to my repose, has rendered it calm and refreshing till I arose to renew my duties. It is, as you so emphatically called it, in your last serious discourse with me, the powerful talisman, which will preserve the heart from all real evil. Indeed, I find it so; for, so far from perceiving it to be impaired by my late continual communication with the pleasures of the world, I can confidently declare, that they have rather increased it. It is not indeed an ornament for common wear; there is little or no call for it in general society: it retires rather to some secret corner of the heart, amid the gaiety and bustle of public life, and resigns its place to those qualities which play upon the surface, and decorate the exterior deportment with their lively and glittering fascination. It leaves the spangles to glisten on the robe of fashion, and the odours of an hour to scent it; while it reserves its substantial, golden decoration, for the hour sacred to friendship, to love, and domestic duty, and then breathes forth a perfume which never dies.

It so happened that the occasion led me to speak, with some degree of animation, in praise of this happy disposition of the mind, and the felicity which results from it, to Lady E——, when she suddenly interrupted me with the exclamation—"How happens it then that, with all this superabundant affection, you never fall in love? I should have thought," added she, "that this fine, warm sentiment must have converted your heart into a piece of tinder, which would have been set on fire by every brilliant spark that came across it. For my part, my dear, I have been in love half a dozen times this very winter: nay, I am not without a favourite impression at this very moment, which may last, perhaps, till Monday night, when I am to be at Lady W——'s ball; where, it is not improbable, I may get rid of this, if I do not receive another."—My reply was, that it was this very disposition which guarded my heart against these transient emotions; that it served as a check to those fanciful preferences to which she was so subject: that it might indeed prepare my heart for the tender passion, but she might be assured, whenever I felt its influence, it would not be from a sudden impulse, but the result of reason and reflection, and for life. She then laughed for five minutes, before she could let me hear her articulate her notions of the perfect ridiculousness of being in love for life: and she continued to treat the subject with a vivacity, and in a way so original, as it appeared to me, that I could not help joining in the laugh, as it were, against myself. But, with all her pleasantry, she has long since convinced me, that affection alone can beget affection. It is impossible to be treated with greater kindness, according to her mode, than I am by her: she suffers no opportunity to pass by of marking her preference, without manifesting it to me. Though she continually rallies me on what she is pleased to call my high-flown notions, romantic sentiments, and simple rustic virtues, I well know that she speaks of me to others in those terms of admiration, which I shall not repeat even to you: nevertheless, I do

not feel for her any thing more than a regulated kind of esteem, and a disposition to that reciprocation of good offices, which proceeds from what I shall call a moral sense of gratitude. If I were to encourage an affectionate emotion for her, it would display itself in no better way than that of pity for her frivolous life, and the subjecting an excellent understanding to the tyranny of fashion, and concentrating all her happiness in the pleasures of the world. Her glory is to be in the height of the *ton*, which her rank and fortune enable her to assume. Nor does she ever appear unhappy, but when, exhausted by dissipation, her mother insists upon her staying at home, for a few days, to recruit her strength; when, to save herself from dying of *ennui*, she reads novels from morning till night. Some time since, I had not seen her for a week; and finding, on enquiry, that she was confined with a violent cold, I notified my intention to come and pass an evening with her. It was my object not only to be civil, but to be kind; at least, I well know, in what point of view I should have considered such an offer, had it, in similar circumstances, been made to me: but, to my extreme astonishment, she wrote me, in answer, that she was a pale, ghastly fright, not fit to be seen by any one; and, therefore, she did not wish that any one should come to see her: and begged, above all things, that I would not insult her with the appearance of my rustic health; but that if I could find in the old family receipt-book, which was a favourite work in the book-room of all country ladies, so certain and rapid a cure for a cold, as would enable her to appear at the opera on the following Saturday; which not only the grave physician, but the bowing apothecary, had declared to be impossible, without risking her life; she would consider me as her Æsculapian divinity. But, as I did not possess the panacea which she required, I left her to recover in the ordinary way; and in about a week, I actually met her at the opera, with a very valetudinary aspect indeed; of which, you may be assured, I took no notice. She, however, was very conscious of it; but consoled herself with the idea that it rendered her interesting, and she should accordingly, she said, avail herself of the opportunity, which her late indisposition gave her, to play off her languid charms to the more delicate and sentimental gentlemen. For you must know, my dearest mother, that there is a refined species of fashionable men, who consider delicacy as the principle of beauty; and who admire nothing so much as a pale face, a languid look, and a weak voice. An hectic flush, and a gentle cough, are irresistible attractions; and an occasional fainting fit confirms their admiration. My country bloom, which a London life has not diminished, has, I assure you, attracted the censure of some of these mincing, male coquettes. I have been actually accused of the horrible offence of rude, vulgar health; and one of them condescended to deliver an opinion that, as my figure was good, a tertian ague of six weeks or two months duration, might give me some attractions. — But I must have done.

I cannot, however, conclude with-

out informing you, that I have been invited to a wedding; but I at once declined the honour proposed me. It is a scene which I have no curiosity to witness; and the circumcumstances which usually accompany such a festivity, are not to my taste. Besides, the marriage to which I have been invited, is not of a nature, according to my notions of such a solemn and lasting contract, to produce any pleasing reflections in my mind. I hear too much about matrimony. As it is known that I am an heiress of considerable expectations, my female acquaintance are continually pressing upon my attention coronets of every description, and fortunes of the first amplitude; but virtue and honour, talents and character, never enter into their consideration. I heard the future bride, who is about to be married to a man of quality, remarkable for his profligate life, make the following reply to a kind of envious observation: "That the noble lord to whom she was about to be married, had a thorough knowledge of the world."—"I understand you perfectly well," said she; "you mean to say that Lord M—— has been a great rake. I know that as well as you; but if young women are to wait for husbands till they find such as have not been rakes, the greater part of them will wait till doomsday." If this be true, my dearest mother, till doomsday will I wait: for, unless some demon is empowered to work a miracle on the occasion, a rake will never be the husband of

Your most dutiful and affectionate

AMELIA.

HISTORICAL FACTS RELATIVE TO EUROPEAN MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

(Continued from page 29.)

FROM the earliest ages the fair sex have made use of false hair. This was practised among the Hebrews, Persians, Medes, Lycians, Greeks, and Romans. They even mixed human hair with that of goats and other animals, and thus formed a kind of wigs, nearly resembling those of modern times. When Hannibal went out to reconnoitre his enemies, in order that he might not be recognized, he put on wigs of different colours and sizes. In this disguise he was not known even by his most intimate friends. It therefore appears, that so early as Hannibal's time, wigs were not uncommon in Italy. Among the emperors, Otho the First wore a wig, as Suetonius attests in his life.

The French, for so many ages the arbiters of fashion, wore their hair long till the reign of Francis the First. That monarch, being very proud of his handsome broad forehead, had his hair cropped, after the fashion of the Italians and Swiss, for the purpose of shewing it the more. He was imitated by all France till the reign of Louis XIII. when the ancient custom was revived, and long hair grew into such request, that the want of it was supplied by flowing wigs. This fashion began about the year 1626, among the courtiers, charlatans, and dancing-masters; and in 1660, had gained such ground, that even the ecclesiastics themselves wore wigs. In 1670, it had extended over all Europe.

Among the Romans, the head-dress

of the ladies was "so high, as to resemble a building of several stories." This we are informed by Juvenal, who observes,

Tot premit ordinibus, tot adhuc compagibus altum
Ædificat caput: Andromachen a fronte videbis,
Post minor est; aliam credas———

"In front you take her for a majestic Andromache, but behind her diminutive stature is apparent."

On this side might also be seen the high heels of their shoes, with which they endeavoured "to raise themselves to the lips of their husbands."

Et levis erecta consurgit ad oscula planta.

In the fourteenth century, during the reign of Charles VI. the head-dress of the women in France exceeded all measure. They wore horns of uncommon dimensions, and their hair was dressed so extravagantly as to give their heads a resemblance to those of neighing horses. Hence this kind of head-dress was denominated *hennins*. Paradin, in his *Annales de Bourgogne*, relates that a Carmelite monk, named Thos. Conecte, preached against it in the churches. Wherever he went the women drew in their horns like snails; but no sooner was he gone, than they raised them again higher than ever.

Boccaccio, who lived in the first half of the fourteenth century, describes the head-dress of a Florentine coquette, in his *Labyrinth of Love*, in the following terms:—"She kept great quantities of the fat of certain animals, in order to make ointments, and of herbs, for the purpose of distillation. The house was filled with alembics, pots, bottles, and boxes. There was not a hospital in the city, nor a gardener in the neighbourhood, but what was employed by her. One prepared for her sublimate of silver, another purified verdigris, or collected certain roots. A baker also had to dry egg-shells for her in his oven. All these were ingredients for paints for her face. Oh! if you did but know with how many different kinds of leys she washed her golden locks! She was the intimate friend of certain women, whose employment it was to pull up the hair from ladies' eyebrows, foreheads, and necks; and, in order to make the skin more delicate, to rub their cheeks and bosoms with polished glass. It is impossible to express what art and pains she bestowed on her toilet. She seated herself before one large looking-glass; and very often there were two. On one side stood her maid, on the other were a great number of bottles, pieces of polished glass, pomatums, paints, and other things of the like kind. After her hair had been combed with the utmost care, it was twisted together towards the head, and fastened with a net of fine silk. Over this were placed the wreaths and flowers, which bloomed in every season, to adorn her person. The former were first put on, and then she distributed the flowers over all her head in such a manner, that it appeared variegated like a peacock's tail."

If, at the time when Venice was the center of European commerce, the head-dress of the Florentine ladies consisted only of fresh flowers, still less could those of France adorn their hair with gold and jewels. Gold and silver were then extremely scarce in France. The dowry of a tradesman's wife did not exceed two hundred livres. About the year

1301, the queen of Philip the Fair was allowed no more than seven hundred livres (under £30 sterling) for her pleasures and the maintenance of her servants. We must not therefore be surprised, if the female dress was more distinguished for invention, than for intrinsic value. France was at that time totally destitute of manufactures of silk, silver, and gold stuffs. The Italians, by whom they were partly manufactured, and partly brought from the Levant, began, during the reign of Louis XII. to introduce them into France. These articles were, however, prohibited by Francis I. and Henry II. who permitted none but bishops, princes, and princesses, to wear silks. Henry II. in 1559, was the first person that wore silk stockings, and that only on extraordinary occasions.

During the minority, and still more in the subsequent part of the reign of Louis XIV. when every article connected with dress, began to be manufactured in France, luxury in every thing gained solid ground in that country. The *hennins* again made their appearace under the appellation of *fontanges*. The stories of these edifices were constructed of iron wire, entwined with ribbons and adorned with curls. Since that period the changes of the fashions have been so rapid, that the existence of most of them is scarcely any more than ephemeral, and distinct vocabularies might be composed of their terms, only they would remain a species of enigma for posterity.

The inhabitants of France have formerly enjoyed the glory of being acknowledged by all Europe, as the universal arbiters of good taste in matters of dress and decoration. They understood the art of giving to the articles belonging to those departments such fascinating charms, that, where these are wanting, the intrinsic value of the thing is incapable of making amends for the deficiency. Colbert, so early as his time, had observed, that luxury and the fashions were to France, what the gold mines of Peru were to Spain.

Till the reign of Charlemagne, the Germans and Franks retained their ancient simple style of dress; but on occasion of the campaigns in Italy, his courtiers and officers brought back the Italian fashions into their native country. They wore silk garments, lined with soft and delicate furs, brought by the Venetians from the Levant, instead of the skins of lambs, otters, and cats, which they had heretofore been contented with. The prudent and patriotic emperor was displeased with this profusion: he issued several laws against it, which may be found among his capitularies. One of these relates to the dear foreign cloths employed in dress. One day in winter he rode out a hunting in his sheep-skin, which he fastened about his neck in such a manner, that he could turn it to protect him against every wind and shower. His courtiers were directed to attend him in the silk garments lined with fine furs, in which they were accustomed to appear at court. Such of them as were not torn in the thickets, were totally spoiled by the snow and rain. On their return, they were hastening home to change them; but the emperor forbade it, and invited them to dry themselves with him at the fire. By this, their silk dresses were so shrunk,

that at night, when the courtiers took them off, they tore in every direction. Next morning, he sent them word to attend him in the same attire. As they looked more like beggars' rags than garments fit to appear at court in, and no difference could be perceived in the emperor's cloth mantle lined with sheep-skin, the monarch reproved them for their folly; and this lesson operated with such effect on the German and Frankish nobility, that they returned to the use of the cloth and skins, the produce of their own country.

ON THE MEDICEAN VENUS.

THE question whether the Venus de Medicis were copied from the Cnidian Venus of Praxiteles, has often been discussed by the learned; and the affirmative generally prevailed, till Heyne, in his dissertation on the different manners of representing Venus, and Visconti, in his disquisition on the two statues of Venus in the Pio-Clementine museum, adduced such plausible arguments on the negative side, as were generally deemed conclusive. The old opinion, however, has lately been revived; and, in consequence, Mr. Levezow, professor of antiquities at the royal academy of the fine arts and mechanical sciences of Berlin, has undertaken a more minute investigation of the subject, a summary of which will probably be gratifying to many of our readers.

Mr. L. begins with enquiring, What are the ideas we can form of the Cnidian Venus from ancient authors? All that is said by those who enter into some detail respecting it, among whom Pliny and Lucian are particularly to be noticed, may be reduced to five points.—1. The Cnidian Venus, the master-piece of Praxiteles, was naked, and covered herself with one of her hands: it is not said with which.—2. It was finished all over with equal perfection.—3. All the parts were in exquisite proportion.—4. Particularly the hair, forehead, eye-brows, hips, and thighs. The expression of the countenance was kindly languishing, but mixed with modesty, which characterizes Venus. That of a sweet smile was produced by a slight opening of the mouth.—5. Lastly, this statue was considered as the most perfect of the works of Praxiteles.

How far does the Venus de Medicis agree with these characteristics? In the first place, she is naked, like that of Cnidus, and covers herself with one hand; but the other hand is applied to the bosom, which Lucian does not mention.—2. The statue is equally finished in every part.—3. All the parts of the body are in perfect proportion, except the head, which is rather small.—5. The expression of the countenance, eyes, and mouth, has nothing repugnant to the account of the ancients.—5. The Venus de Medicis occupies the same rank among the ancient statues now existing, as that of Cnidus held in ancient times.

To this may be added, that the Venus de Medicis was no doubt a work much esteemed by the ancients, since it is said that its hair was gilt, its ears adorned with very valuable drops, and its arms with golden bracelets; and that the god-

dess has by her side a dolphin, carrying on its back little loves or genii, which may be supposed to have given rise to the epithet of ευπλοια, "pleasantly sailing," given to the statue of Praxiteles, as Pausanias informs us.

Hence we might conclude that this was at least a copy of the statue of Praxiteles, if not the original itself; were there not sufficient reasons to believe, that the Cnidian Venus differed essentially in form and attitude from the Medicean. But this is actually the fact; for medals of the isle of Cnidus have been discovered, on which the goddess is represented very differently from the Venus de Medicis.

On these medals the goddess appears naked, covering herself with the right hand, and with the other lifting a garment from a vase by her side. She holds the garment at a distance from her body, with her head inclining to the left; her hair is not tied on the top of her head, as in other representations of Venus: the legend around has the word ΚΝΙΔΙΩΝ; and, on some medals, this figure is accompanied with one of Esculapius.

Now it is highly probable that these medals represent the statue of Venus by Praxiteles, which was the chief glory of Cnidus, because the inscription refers them to that city; they agree with the ideas of the statue given by the ancients; a similar figure of the goddess appears on the medals of no other city; and, what is a still more striking circumstance, and almost unique in the history of medals, there are at present in existence, at least four antique statues, which have exactly the form and character of the goddess represented on the Cnidian coins.

Almost all these statues are of larger size than the Medicean Venus; the body does not incline so much forward above, and backward below; the left foot bends a little inward indeed, but not so much; and the whole figure has a different carriage. In fact, the Medicean Venus is a female surprised naked; the other statues have only the expression natural to a modest female without her garments, when no one is by to observe her. Which of the two is the nobler idea, and more becoming a statue of a goddess intended to adorn a temple, it is easy to decide.

A recent critic has asserted, that for one copy of the Venus on the medals, there are twenty of the Medicean; and that the latter only is equally adapted to be viewed on all sides, as the others are only calculated to be placed in a niche, and seen in front: but the fact is, that there is only one antique statue existing, that of Dresden, which can be deemed a copy from the Medicean Venus, or its original. And the inferior execution of the four resembling the Cnidian medal, only serves to shew that they were copies by artists of moderate abilites, and perhaps in an unfinished state; while the Medicean Venus is probably an original. It may be urged, too, that, though the original was so highly wrought as to be beheld with admiration from every side, the copies may have been intended to be placed in niches, so that the back parts did not require the same care in the workmanship.

From all these considerations, we can scarcely avoid concluding, that

the Venus de Medicis is an original work; and that the statue in the Villa Ludovisi, that in the Villa Borghese, and the two in the Pio-Clementine collection, are copies of the celebrated Venus of Praxiteles.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL INSTITUTE.

The French journals having at length reached this country, we shall present our readers with an abstract of the annual reports of the labours of the different classes of the French National Institute. We begin with Ginguené's report of those of the class of Ancient History and Literature.

Mr. Mongez, deeming nothing in the history of the ancients altogether unimportant, and persuaded, that the precise sense of words, apparently of little consequence, is frequently connected with the history of their arts or customs, has paid particular attention to the term *creta*, which he finds to have been used in three different significations by some of the best writers: it is most commonly equivalent to our *clay*, frequently to *marl*, and sometimes, though seldom, to *chalk*. The *marga* of the Latins meant our marl, and their *argilla*, our clay.

The same gentleman has analyzed part of the handle of a spoon, found among various articles of a similar metal, supposed to have been used by the Roman soldiers. Finding it to consist of tin, alloyed with between a third and a fourth of lead, he proceeds to examine a passage in Pliny, lib. xxxiv. c. 17, where it is said, that the Romans alloyed their tin, *stannum*, by adding a third of its weight of *æs candidum*, which made *plumbum album*. Mr. Mongez considers this *æs candidum* as the mixture of copper, lead, tin, and zinc, called by the French *potin gris*, or simply *potin*.

A third paper by Mr. Mongez is on an ancient tomb, discovered under-ground in a churchyard at Lyons, in 1778, buried again during the troubles of the revolution, and lately uncovered afresh. The epitaph begins, *Memoriæ æternæ Exomni Paterniani quondam centurionis legionarii, &c.* The uncommon epithet *legionarius* Mr. M. supposes to have been added, to shew, that Exomnius Paternianus was an officer in one of the Roman legions, and not of the auxiliaries. There is another particularity in this tomb. The inscription is on a tablet; and at each end of this tablet is an appendage, containing two proper names in Greek characters, with the Greek word of salutation at meeting on one, and that used at parting on the other. A similar particularity occurs on other tombstones found at Lyons. Mr. Mongez conjectures, that some of the Asiatic Greeks, who first established Christianity at Lyons, had made use of these tombs for the interment of their dead, and added the Greek inscriptions without defacing the Latin, these containing nothing repugnant to their own religion.

Mr. Petit-Radel, who has formed a theory of his own, from the examination of various remains of ancient walls [see the supplement to our last volume, page 452,] finds himself at variance with the learn-

ed Fréret, respecting the foundation of Argos. Fréret ascribes this to an Egyptian colony, led by Phoroneus, son of Inachus; and supposes the Greeks to have derived from the Egyptians, the first elements of the arts of social life. Mr. P. R. thinks, on the contrary, that the colony of Danaus, which Fréret makes the third, was the first that came from Egypt into Europe; and that the Greeks had arts of their own, before they knew any thing of the Egyptians. Having pointed out many contradictions, into which Fréret, and, copying him, the author of Anacharsis, have fallen, and defended the veracity of Dionysius of Hallicarnassus, he concludes, that Inachus, the founder of Argos, was a Greek. The general deduction of Mr. P. R. from all his enquiries, is, that our historical hemisphere may be divided into two zones of antiquities, very different from each other. One of these, which he terms Cyclopean, is formed according to the system of arts in Europe, and and consists of vast blocks of stone, cut into regular polygons, and united without cement, merely from the nice fitting of their joints: the other, the Asiatic, is formed of stones cut in rectangular parallelograms. — Throughout Italy and Greece, wherever the two have been found on one another, the Cyclopean structure always constitutes the base.

Mr. Toulongeon has written a dissertation on the amphitheatres of the Romans, chiefly with a view to their moral effects, and omitting what has been repeatedly said of them. The place called *spoliarium*, where those gladiators, of whose recovery there was little hope, were dispatched in cold blood; the ferocity of the Romans; and their degradation, when young men of noble families fought in public for the amusement of the emperors, chiefly engage his attention.—He also made a report of an edition of Cæsar's *Commentaries*, which he is publishing previous to his new translation of this work.

Mr. Silvestre de Sacy had been appointed by the class, to examine the archives of Genoa, in which a great number of important Oriental MSS. were said to be preserved; but his expectations were greatly disappointed. He found only a Hebrew Bible, with a commentary in the same language; part of one in a roll written for the use of some synagogue; two treaties in Arabic, with the Arabian sovereigns of the Balearic islands about the end of the 12th century; a treaty in the Armenian language; and a Turkish passport. There were several treaties, however, in more or less barbarous Latin, which threw some light on the settlements of the Genoese along the shores of the Black Sea, and on the coasts and islands of the Mediterranean. Mr. de S. likewise examined several other collections, particularly the archives of the bank of St. George.

Mr. Barbié du Bocage read an abstract from an account of an hydrographic atlas in the library of the duke of Benevento, drawn in the 16th century. Mr. B. asserts, that the coasts of New Holland are laid down in it, and that they were discovered by the Portuguese before the English or Dutch had any knowledge of them; though the discovery was lost to the Portuguese by the treachery of Don Michael de Sylva, bishop of Viseu, a favourite of the king, who left Portugal in

the year 1542, carrying with him into France some papers of importance, with which he had been entrusted by his master.

Mr. Pougens, having directed his studies chiefly to the antiquities of the North, has met with a goddess but little known, named *Nehalennia*, who was worshipped, particularly in Zealand, in the second century of our era. He considers her as a local goddess, that presided particularly over the public markets and maritime trade.

Mr. Brial has enquired into an assembly held at Chartres, styled by some a general parliament, and dated by eminent chronologers in 1146. He finds, that it was not held till 1150, and that its object was different from those of Bourges, Vezelay, and Etampes, held in 1146 and 1147; these being employed solely on preparations for a croisade, while that of Chartres discussed not merely the question of affording succour to the Christians in the Holy Land, but that of avenging the disasters experienced in their march by the army of croisaders, in consequence of the treacherous policy of the Greek emperors. It was in this assembly, and not in 1146, that St. Bernard was chosen as leader of a new croisade, the expences of which were to be defrayed by the clergy; both the king and nobles, who were but lately returned from a former expedition, being too much impoverished, both in men and money, to attempt another. This project was abandoned almost as soon as conceived, probably because the clergy in those days were too fond of the good things of this world, to follow the advice they gave the laity.

Mr. Mentelle, having traced the rise and decline of the house of Austria from the time of Adolphus of Hapsburg, to the treaty of Austerlitz, estimates the Austrian dominions, at the latter period, as including 10,738 German square miles, or 29,842 French leagues; their population at 22,004,800, and their annual revenue at 103 or 104 millions of florins, or somewhat more than twelve millions sterling.

Mr. Dupont de Nemours has been employed on a history of the finances of England, of which he read a few chapters to the Institute. His enquiries have led him to give a decided preference to a revenue from the net income of land above all the modes of taxation.

Mr. Dupont has been engaged in another discussion. The class has been required to lay before government, designs for medals, to perpetuate the memory of the great events of the present day. Mr. D. is of opinion, that in this we should imitate the ancients, by adopting the spirit of their practice, not by servilely copying them. Thus he would have modern medals faithful representations of the dress, weapons, implements, and edifices, of the nations they are intended to commemorate, and the inscriptions in their vernacular language. Thus the medal would bear the stamp of the nation to which it belonged, and the time in which it was struck; and, to remote posterity, it would be valuable, as exhibiting a faithful representation of things forgotten from disuse, or the form of which had been totally changed by fashion.

In a second paper, he applies this

theory to some of the subjects proposed.

The class not agreeing in opinion on this subject with Mr. Dupont, Mr. Quatremère de Quincy has written a long paper in defence of employing the ancient costume, and the figurative or allegorical style.—Several other papers have been read, which Mr. Ginguené barely mentions, as being parts of investigations not yet completed, or works intended for separate publication.

LETTERS FROM ITALY.

LETTER VII.

Naples, May —, 1802.

A THUNDER STORM, dear T. has deprived me of my evening's ride; how then could I fill up the vacant hour better than by continuing, for your perusal, the chronicle of my Neapolitan adventures? and yet how is it possible to write any thing coherent, surrounded and annoyed as I am by myriads of disgusting beings, performing all the evolutions of tactics on the floor, the walls, and across the ceiling right over my head? I really believe the beetles of all your bakers' shops within the bills of mortality would scarcely be sufficient to form the advanced guard of their Neapolitan brethren under this single roof, not to mention the difference of species in favour of the former. A British beetle is a stout, compact, hard, black, and comely insect; whereas these Parthenopian animals are double the size, soft in substance, of a deadly white and brown, bursting at the touch; in short, *monstrum horrendum et ingens cui lumen ademptum.* Their principal haunt is in the painted paper which hides the timber of the ceiling, whence they sally in all directions as soon as night sets in; some groping by circuitous routes, others, by a bold effort, at once precipitating themselves on my table, nay, on my camp-bed (without curtains) while I am asleep, or rather attempting to sleep. Of this nuisance I complained bitterly to Don Michele the other day. His answer was as follows: "The antipathy, my dear Signor Don Luigi, which you entertain against these innocent animals, makes me suspect that they are unknown in your country, although, strictly reasoning, such a conclusion does not absolutely follow. But be that as it may, I can assure you, not only that they are perfectly harmless, but that in this country we behold them with satisfaction; in as much as they afford convincing proof of the health of the house they visit. They are never to be met with in any habitation where there is a consumptive person, a contagious fever, or a dead body. You may, therefore, make yourself perfectly easy on their account. However, if you seriously wish to be rid of them, nothing is easier; for a ducat the priest will *exorcise* them for you, and you won't see one of them the day after."

"Are you serious, Don Michele?"

"Serious, ah! I have seen it done, and you may see it yourself, if you chuse; although I doubt whether, if you saw it, *you* would believe it."

Is it possible, I hear you exclaim,

that Reason, that sublime gift of our omnipotent Creator, which enabled man to dive into the innermost secrets of nature, to discover the laws and mechanism of the heavens, which was conferred on him for no other end than to secure him from error—is it possible that so heavenly a blessing should be so wantonly perverted, and trodden under foot, by rank superstition ? The truth of this, my dear T. is as evident, from the experience of all ages and countries, as it is humiliating and lamentable ; but to lay the fault at the door of the Roman Catholic religion, however conformable to the fashionable practice, would betray weakness. The pen of *our* greatest philosopher has been polluted by childish speculations ; the Shaman of Tartary, the Chinese Bonze, and Indian Brahmin, are equally zealous in the cause of superstition.

For the trifling consideration of three and sixpence, I might have enjoyed the exhibition of the Scarabæan farce in my chambers ; but to make a source of merriment of any transaction where religion is, however preposterously, intermixed, cannot be the wish of a man of sense ; I therefore declined Don Michele's proposal, under the pretext, that I could not think of ridding myself of an evil, by entailing it probably on my next-door neighbour : and thus dropped this very edifying conversation.

Majora canamus !

About a month ago, I espied, while shaving at the window, an ass, loaded with two large demijeans*, stopping at my door. The driver delivered me a letter from Don Giacomo, at Pozzuoli ; in which, after many extravagant protestations of respect and attachment, he stated, that having observed the great liking I took to the wine of Pozzuoli when I honoured him with the last visit, he herewith sent me a small quantity of the best that could be procured, and begged my acceptance of it ; that he was sure, if for every spoonful of mixture I would take a glass of this wine, I should soon be in no want of physicians and apothecaries.—He likewise begged I would recollect, that some of the Pozzuolian antiquities were yet to be visited by me, and expressed a hope on his part, as well as that of his sister, Donna Giuliana, that such an attraction would soon afford them the pleasure of seeing me among them.

Believe me, dear T. it was not easy to find expressions for the sensations excited by this unexpected act of kindness from an utter stranger. Yet, the short answer which I sent back at the moment my heart was overflowing, proved perhaps more to the purpose, and, at all events, more sincere than a studied epistle, written with more leisure, would probably have turned out. I promised, moreover, to thank this good man personally in a few days.

The custom of obliging your friends by trifling presents, which is general in Turkey and the East, and which, even in this part of the world, is more frequently observed

* A glass bottle, holding from six to twelve gallons, in which the Italians keep their wine. A little oil is poured on the top of the wine, and a cotton stopper added, to preserve it for any length of time.

than in our northern hemisphere, where our actions are too much guided by cold calculation, is certainly very commendable. A gift, if of ever so little value, serves to commence or cement friendships: even a flower, or an orange, presented with a good grace, and a friendly intent, is more expressive of the donor's esteem and good will, than all the protestations in the world, conveyed by mere words.

The sight of the lovely Juliana's name, I will be sincere to own, added not a little to the elevation of my spirits. A second jaunt to Pozzuoli, upon a more enlarged scale than the former, was immediately planned in all its details; and not to arrive, on my part, with empty hands, my telescope, with my only good two razors, were destined for Don Giacomo, and a gown of sprigged muslin, of British manufacture, was forthwith purchased in the city for my heroine.

Thus equipped, I set out, in a single horse-chaise, at an early hour. A copious dew sparkled on every leaf in the fertile *pianura*, the fresh morning air was perfumed with a compound of fragrant odours, and the nightingales seemed to vie in skill with the minor ditties of the male and female peasantry I met flocking towards the town. Before I was aware of it, I passed through the stately gate of Pozzuoli, halted at the house of my friend, with a few strides hurried up the massy staircase, and, on entering the room, surprised the lovely Giuliana ——— *in a confidential tête-à-tête with father Anselmo!!!*

Fancy to yourself our worthy Solomon standing before a Hanover-square audience, just ready to begin one of his finest concertos; the significant rap has already sounded against the tin candle-screen, the silent bow is moved across the strings up to its hilt, in order to give increased energy to the first stroke; all is ear, you might hear a fly sneeze; and, at this moment of expectation, the tail-piece of the virtuoso's violin gives way, and all the fifths fly with a tremendous crash into their former chaos!

Thus was the fair-tempered harmony of my soul, at one instant, unstrung into discords; my checked breath had scarcely power sufficient to utter, with a bitter smile, "I beg pardon for this very unseasonable intrusion," when I felt the priest's dead weight clinging round my neck, and embalming my cheeks and lips with a set of osculations which were absolutely in an inverse ratio with the fragrant exhalations I had just inhaled in the delightful *pianura*. I was all statue, so he had ample scope for his fulsome congratulations on my arrival.

When these emotions of the first moment had given way to sober reflection, I began to feel that I had made a fool of myself; and I tried, by an assumed look of cheerfulness, to correct the flaw in my past conduct. But now the tables were turned upon me. Donna Giuliana, who before had hailed my arrival, appeared obviously struck and offended at my rudeness. She said little or nothing; and father Anselm, whether in consequence of a side wink, or from an impulse of policy or good-nature, prepared for his departure, observing, that he had to attend a sick person, after

which he would again wait upon me. *(Exit Anselmo; three quarters of a minute's uncomfortable silence.)*

"You seemed agitated when you first came in, Signor D. Luigi, had you met with any accident on the road?"

Knowing, from experience, that in perplexed situations like mine, and above all, when placed before a judge of such acute penetration, it is nine times out of ten preferable to confess the truth, than to disguise it by inventions, which, under such a state of mind, generally turn out extremely silly, and only serve to entangle and expose you the more. I candidly confessed that my surprise and disappointment had proceeded from seeing her closeted with the holy father; and if I am not mistaken, the fair Juliet, like the rest of her sex, appeared not displeased at the idea of having excited jealousy.

"Perhaps you do not know that father Anselmo is our confessor."

"I know that so fair a form cannot be inhabited by a soul that is capable of any thing which requires a confessor."

"If I were the great beauty you would have me vain enough to believe, I should the more stand in need of spiritual guidance, to secure me against worldly temptation. But tell me, are the ladies of your country not permitted to converse with the guardians of their conscience?"

"Their religion denies them that comfort; they never confess at all."

"How do they get rid of their sins then?"

"God in heaven knows! They commit as few as they can help; and as to those they cannot, why they bear them with that fortitude and courage which you admired the other day in the warriors of our nation."

"*Jesu Maria! che eresia!*"

This turn our conversation had taken operated as a most seasonable relief to my embarrassment; and Donna Giuliana, who seemed to be satisfied with the mild chastisement she had justly inflicted on me, gave full scope to the brilliant sallies of a most lively wit. It was some time before I missed her brother; and, to my shame be it said, I was not displeased to learn that he happened to be on a little excursion, to collect some rents, which would prevent his coming home to dinner, and I most readily accepted the invitation to supply her brother's place at table. The next thing to be done was to deliver my present, and however awkwardly I executed this task, the gown was graciously and gracefully received: her wish, at least, that it might last as long as I should be remembered by her, was not a little flattering to your humble servant; it encouraged me to express a hope that she would not be averse to accompany me to town in the afternoon, to see the opera, pass the night in Don Michele's family, and the next morning return under my protection to Pozzuoli. To this request, however, the lovely Julia only assented conditionally; that is, if her brother returned in time, without whose consent she did not wish to go, nor indeed could leave the house.

Father Anselm now made his appearance, and without mercy hurried me away to see the place of the

decapitation of St. Januarius; a pilgrimage to which, as in a former letter I have informed you, I had pledged my word. That spot, however, I succeeded to prevail on him to visit last, *as the most valuable* of the curiosities I was to behold; and so we set out to see the town and its antiquities first.

Pozzuoli is a corruption of Puteoli, the ancient name of this town, which it acquired either from the variety of mineral springs in or about it, or from a number of small wells, which were sunk by Quintus Fabius, who, in the second Punic war, had been sent with a strong corps to Puteoli, lest Hannibal, in his march to the south of Italy, might surprise the town. Fabius, fearing to have the water cut off from the place, is said to have had those wells dug by his soldiers. The extent and importance of Pozzuoli are attested by almost every historian of antiquity: it carried on a direct trade with Spain, Africa, and the Levant; it had its own senate, two large theatres, a number of magnificent temples, several superb aqueducts, and was surrounded by innumerable villas belonging to Roman senators, in one of which Sylla died of the pedicularian disease. Its present site, like that of Alexandria, occupies but an insignificant part of the ground on which Puteoli stood; and the theatres, together with several temples, are now at a considerable distance from the town. By a rare and valuable relic of antiquity, we are enabled to judge not only of the former size of Puteoli, but even to form a correct idea of its figure and appearance. Among the ancient Herculanean paintings in the Royal Museum at Portici, one represents obviously the town of Puteoli. Although in point of design and execution this picture is below mediocrity, the perspective wretched, the houses heaped above each other, much in the manner of Chinese drawings; yet, as it affords the means of comparing the present condition of the town with what it was two thousand years ago, it becomes highly interesting in an antiquarian point of view. A similar representation of Rome and Athens would be inestimable to the classic scholar.

The reduced state of the modern Pozzuoli is to be attributed to the frequent earthquakes which it has suffered, as well as to the ravages it sustained from the Carthaginians, Goths, Lombards, and Saracens. The latter, after they ceased to be masters of the country, were pretty numerous in this town, and were permitted to exercise divine worship according to their religious tenets, until they were finally expelled by Charles of Anjou. Several Saracen epitaphs in Arabic characters have been found in Pozzuoli, and translated by Montfauçon; a specimen of one of which I conceive may be a curiosity to you. It is in English nearly as follows:—*In the name of all-merciful God. May the Lord be gracious unto Mohammed, his prophet, and unto his race; may he bless them! Death overtaketh all men, but on the day of resurrection only they shall meet their reward; for God hath prepared their egress out of the fire, that they might enter Paradise. Yet man trembles! as if to go out of this world were ought but to enter the possession of everlasting happiness. This is the tomb of Bazainab, the son of Ab-*

dulmaled, who departed this life on the 21st day of the month Shaban, in the year 576, having confessed, that there is no God, but God the Almighty.*

But to return to our antiquarian ramble. The first object which my spiritual cicerone thought proper to conduct me to, was the temple of Jupiter, now the cathedral church of Pozzuoli, situated in the center, and on the most elevated part of the town. The whole of this superb edifice, walls as well as columns, is of the most beautiful white marble; and such is the solidity of its structure, that the same marble blocks form the walls of the inside as well as outside; but the latter is as much concealed by the surrounding buildings, as the noble simplicity of the former is disfigured by various ornaments of a modern date. The architect of this sublime edifice was Coccejus, and its founder Calphurnius, who caused it to be built in honour of the emperor Augustus, as may be seen from the following inscription on the frontispiece:

CALPHURNIUS. L. F.
TEMPLUM. AUGUSTO. CUM. ORNAMENTIS.
D. D.

The high state of preservation of this temple, is, like that of many others in Italy, to be solely attributed to the fortunate circumstance of its having been converted into a church in the very infancy of Christianity. The ecclesiastical annals of Pozzuoli record an uninterrupted series of bishops from Patrobas, a cotemporary of St. Paul (who mentions him in the sixteenth chapter of his epistle to the Romans), to the present day. That apostle likewise bears testimony of the faith and hospitality of this town in the 28th chapter of the Acts, v. 13. where he says, "And from thence (Syracuse) we fetched a compass, and came to Rhegium; and after one day the south wind blew, and we came next day to *Puteoli, where we found brethren, and were desired to tarry with them seven days,* and so went towards Rome."

From hence we proceeded to view the antiquities which no longer lie within the walls of Pozzuoli, but are situated on the hill behind the town. On crossing the square, I observed a marble pedestal, enriched with a variety of figures in *alto-relievo;* but so much defaced, as not to admit of even a guess at its former destination, except that, from its shape and size, it appeared to have once supported an equestrian statue. We again passed by the majestic columns of the temple of Serapis, described in a former letter; and, in our progress up the hill, through several well cultivated farms, abounding with ruins of minor interest, arrived at the temple of Diana. Of this structure, the shell only, which is of brick-work, remains at present. The figure is an oblong, rounded off at one extremity. Some of the arches in the walls are still perfect, and of a bold construction; but the interior space of the temple is now cultivated. Another set of ruins near to these, was shewn, under the name of the temple of Neptune; a description of which, my dear T. would probably prove as uninteresting to you as the sight of it appeared to me.

The Coliseum, or great theatre of

* Of the Hegira, answering to the 28th December, 1181 after Christ.

Pozzuoli, stands at an inconsiderable distance from the temple of Diana, in the midst of a farm; formerly it was situated in the center of the town. Its exterior walls are of reticulated masonry, and appear to be greatly sunk in the ground; and the arena, which I should judge to be about 80 paces in length, and somewhat less in breadth, is, like the temple of Diana, converted into a field. The interior is in too ruinous a state to exhibit the usual gradations of seats.—"Here it was," exclaimed father Anselm, "that our holy protector, St. Januarius, together with Proculus, Festus, Desiderius, and many other godly martyrs, were exposed to the fury of savage beasts, by the persecuting mandate of the heathen emperor, Diocletian, himself more ferocious than the lions and tigers he employed for that diabolical purpose. But instead of devouring the saint and his companions, those very beasts prostrated themselves at his feet, and with their tongues fawningly licked the hands of the holy bishop; while Timotheus, the præfect and minister of the emperor's cruelty, was punished with the loss of his sight, which he only recovered through the efficacy of St. Januarius's prayers: and notwithstanding this christian act of generosity, still the heads of the holy martyr and his friends at last fell by a pagan axe. Here," pointing to one of the arches of the amphitheatre, "he was confined previous to the execution of the infamous sentence! But the decrees of Heaven were not to be thwarted by the vain efforts of heathen executioners. The superstition of paganism has vanished from the face of Europe, and the mild tenets of our Redeemer have, without any other aid than that of their divine truth, spread themselves over every part of the globe."

(To be continued in our next.)

CURIOUS PARTICULARS OF THE COMMON HOUSE-FLY.

IN A LETTER TO A LADY.

When I found you last summer so hotly engaged with the flies, and making as much havoc among those poor insects as the ruler of the French among his fellow-creatures, I was going more than once to observe to you, that all these animals, whose rapid flight so often secures them from your persecutions, once crawled in the form of worms at your feet, the tread of one of which would be sufficient to dispatch myriads of them to buz in Elysium. Knowing, however, the spirit of contradiction natural to your sex, I refrained, and have since furnished myself with proofs borrowed from various naturalists; so that, by degrees, the few observations which I intended to make, have swelled out into a biography of the house-fly.

Gordart has reckoned up forty-eight varieties of the fly, without including them all in this enumeration. The multitude of these lively insects, which the first genial sun-shine calls forth into life, has limits which the human eye is incapable of exploring. The female

fly is easily distinguishable from the male: she is larger than the latter, fuller in the body, of a lighter colour; and when she is nearly ready to lay, the abdomen is so transparent, that the eggs lying on either side opposite to each other, may be perceived. Nature has instructed her not to deposit her eggs in dry, but in damp substances, which keep them from being dried up, and, at the same time, afford nourishment to the maggot or worm. The latter issues from the egg generally in twenty-four hours, but, in the sun, within twelve hours, after it is laid. About half an hour before, annular circles become visible in the egg, an undulatory motion succeeds, the egg opens at the end, and the worm makes its appearance. Its entrance into the world is extremely tedious; for the three or four minutes taken by the worm to work its way out of the egg, are for it certainly so many days. It is endowed, on the other hand, with vital powers, which enable it to defy inconveniences which cost other animals their lives. Nothing but turpentine, the general destroyer of insects, kills it in half an hour. On the fourteenth or fifteenth day, it begins to prepare for its transformation into a nymph, and in this form appears at first of a light yellow, and afterwards of a dark red. You would take it, in this state, for some kind of seed, rather than for the habitation of a living creature. The change of the nymph into a fly requires as much time as the preceding tranformation. A thrust with the head then bursts the prison in which it is confined, and the fly, perfectly formed, sallies forth. The sun hastens its birth, which is then the business of but a moment; but in unfavourable weather, this probably painful operation often takes four or five hours. The insect is now as perfect as its parents, and not to be distinguished from them. As soon as it issues from the nymph, it flies away; and only those are unable to use their wings immediately, which have the misfortune to come out in gloomy weather.

Leuwenhoek reckons, that every fly has eight thousand hexagons or eyes on each of the hemispheres composing its face, and, consequently, sixteen thousand on both. But you have so often observed flies with the miscroscope, that I have no occasion to analyze their structure for you: I shall therefore only call your attention to the instruments situated under their wings, and with which they make such a buzzing when they fly. Swammerdam compares the membranous substance of which they are composed in bees, to tinsel, and Reaumur that of flies to Muscovy glass. M. von Gleichen, a German naturalist, denominates them sound-bladders. He likewise observes, that the law of retaliation is in some measure established in regard to these animals; for if they annoy us, they are in their turn persecuted by others. Small yellow insects, discovered by means of the magnifying glass, crawling among the hairs that grow on their bodies, are supposed to be destined for this purpose.

The fecundity of flies is prodigious. On this head, the last mentioned naturalist has made the following calculation:—

A fly lays four times during the summer, each time 80 eggs, which makes	320
Half of these are supposed to be females, so that each of the four broods produces 40.	
1. First eighth, or the 40 females of the first brood, also lay four times in the course of the summer, which makes	12,800
The first eighth of these, or 1,600 females, three times	384,000
The second eighth, twice	256,000
The third and fourth eighth, at least once each	256,000
2. The second eighth, or the 40 females of the second brood, lay three times, the produce of which is .	9,600
One-sixth of these, or 1,600 females, three times	384,000
The second sixth, twice	256,000
The third sixth, once	128,000
3. The third eighth, or the 40 females of the third brood, lay twice, and produce	6,400
One-fourth of these, or 1,600 females, lay twice more	256,000
4. The fourth eighth, or 40 females of the fourth brood, once . . .	3,200
Half of these, or 1,600 females, at least once	128,000
Total produce of a single fly in one summer	2,208,420

I already see you in idea shaking your head; but recollect that, in a single pregnant fly, dissected by Reaumur, he found 20,000 eggs; and, thank heaven, that it has not bestowed this fecundity, which, in spite of all the havoc made by spiders, birds, and men, is still sufficiently formidable, to a thousand animals which possess infinitely superior powers of annoyance.

I am, &c.

ENQUIRY RESPECTING THE EXPORTATION OF SAGE TO CHINA.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

In turning over the other day a volume of Valmont de Bomare's *Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle*, I met with a passage, which appeared to me sufficiently interesting to excite a wish to obtain farther information on the subject. It is as follows:—

"The Chinese are so fond of sage, that they are astonished that the Europeans should come to their country to purchase tea, while they have at home a plant so excellent, and truly preferable to the other. For this reason the Dutch industriously buy up at a high price, nearly the whole of the sage that grows on the coasts of Provence, and carry it to China, where they sell it at a very dear rate both to the Chinese and Japanese. It is said, that in exchange for one chest of sage, they obtain from them two, and often three chests of green tea."

A number of questions naturally arise from the perusal of this statement; such as these—Is it correct? If so, do the Chinese still retain their predilection for sage? Have our countrymen ever availed themselves of this partiality? &c. &c.—If any of your intelligent correspondents can favour me with answers to these, and any farther particulars relative to this subject, through the medium of your *Repository*, they will confer an obligation on

Your's, &c.

Cultivator.

Guildford, Aug. 16.

ANSWER TO THE METHOD OF CALCULATING INTEREST AT FIVE PER CENT.

Sir,

I observe, in No. 8. vol. ii. p. 115. of the *Repository*, there is given what is there called "A short and ingenious method of calculating 5 per cent. interest for any number of days;" and as it is accompanied with an invitation to any of your readers to explain the principle on which it is founded, I beg leave to offer the following remarks:—In the first place, the operation is not so short, nor is the result so accurate, as by the rule given (I believe) in most books on arithmetic; which is, to multiply the principal by the number of days, and divide the product by 7300, the quotient being the interest accurately; and is founded upon this obvious principle, that as the interest of any sum for one year, at 5 per cent. is evidently that sum divided by 20, so the interest for any number of days will be the interest for one year, multiplied by a fraction, which has for its denominator the number of days in a year (365), and for its numerator the number of days required: or let p denote the principal, n the number of days for which the interest is required, and i the interest; then will $\frac{p}{20}$ = interest for one year, and $\frac{p}{20} \times \frac{n}{365}$ or $\frac{np}{7300}$ = interest for n days, as above. Now, by the rule given in the *Repository*, pn is in effect divided by 7299.27, instead of 7300, and therefore gives the interest something more than it should. That this is actually the case, may be shewn by putting the rule in the form of an algebraic equation, which will be expressed by

$$\frac{pn + \frac{pn}{3} + \frac{pn}{30} + \frac{pn}{300}}{10000} = i^{*}.$$

then $pn + \frac{pn}{3} + \frac{pn}{30} + \frac{pn}{300} = 10000\,i.$

& $3pn + pn + \frac{pn}{10} + \frac{pn}{100} = 30000\,i.$

& $30pn + 10pn + pn + \frac{pn}{10} = 300000\,i.$

& $300pn + 100pn + 10pn + pn = 3000000\,i.$

or $411\,pn = 3000000\,i.$

& $\frac{411\,pn}{3000000} = i.$

& $\frac{pn}{7299.27} = i.$

I am, Sir,

Your constant reader,

B. H.

Milman-street, Aug. 2, 1809.

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*The first side of the equation is divided by 10000, because four places of decimals are directed to be cut off, which is the same thing as dividing by 10000.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE REPOSITORY, &c.

Sir,

Your journal professing to be open to whatever is interesting in literature and the useful arts, I flatter myself you will permit the following question to be laid before your readers, who are herewith invited to answer it, in the common method by arithmetic; or, if they prefer it, by algebra: namely,

Meeting yesterday a lady, in the afternoon, I asked her what o'clock it was;—the lady, who appears to be tolerably well skilled in arithmetic, answered as follows: $\frac{3}{4}$ of the time past noon, sir, is equal to $\frac{4}{3}$ of the time till midnight.

Being myself not able to calculate the hour, nor any of *my friends*, I hope to be favoured with the exact time, in the next journal, by some of *your friends*.

Your constant reader,

J. H.

Cambridge, Aug. 1, 1809.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE MIND.

The highest and noblest employment of mankind consists in the exertion of reason, and the purest and most permanent gratifications may be drawn from mental resources. Indeed the gift of mind constitutes the grand line of difference, which the Creator has placed between man and the brute species: and thererefore, in proportion to the use we make of this exalted faculty, the greater is our superiority over the beasts, and, which alone ought to stimulate to every exertion, the nearer we approach to the likeness of the Deity.

The disgraceful and common vice of idleness, which is always accompanied by that fashionable complaint called "*ennui*," almost invariably denotes a mind either entirely uncultivated, or filled with superficial, and consequently useless ideas. That man indeed is greatly to be pitied, who, in his hours of leisure, when he has nothing to excite bodily activity, looks in vain into himself for resources to pass the time pleasantly, and is driven, either to seek forgetfulness in sleep, to sit in listless apathy, or to fly to the bottle, and the boisterous merriment of the tavern.

Avarus is a character that fully exemplifies the inefficiency of wealth to procure solid pleasure and real happiness. He was early removed from school by a frugal father, who thought learning an useless thing, and that a perfect acquirement of the first four rules in arithmetic, was the sole end of education. The son, constantly hearing his father declaiming upon the pleasure of amassing wealth, at an early age imbibed these sordid notions. He married, when of age, a woman notorious for a wrangling and covetous temper, and possessed of no single recommendation, but an ample fortune. He dragged on with his wife a wretched existence for some years, until at last her wished-for death happened. He then resolved to give up business, and retire into the country. Here he expected to find quiet retirement, and promised himself no small gratification in the superiority which his immense wealth would give him over his neighbours. But, alas! early-acquired habits, which, by length of time, have, as it were, interwoven themselves with our very existence, require power more than human to be eradicated, or even partially shaken off. Avarus's old habits of covetousness remained with him. His neighbours despised him for his meanness and ignorance. At home, and alone, he felt by bitter experience that he had no resources in himself, and that his wealth was a burden. He lives in continual agitation and disquiet for the safety of his coffers, and trembles at the prospect of a final separation from them, which his hoary hairs, and weak and fainting limbs, and all the other signs of extreme old age, declare to be fast approaching.

When we read this character, we turn with disgust from the sordid picture of united avarice and ignorance. But, if we survey the characters of Socrates, Plato, or Cicero, those ancient sages; or of those whom modern times have fostered, of Milton, who in majestic numbers undertook "to vindicate

the ways of God to man;" or of a Newton, whose exalted genius pierced through the darkness which enveloped science, and who gave a striking example to what a height the human mind could advance by diligent research and cultivation; we are struck with admiration, and burn with ardour to emulate such patterns of excellence.

It is incumbent upon all to endeavour to improve in knowledge: and the beautiful parable of our Saviour upon the talents, strictly and pointedly enjoins it. By these means man becomes more eminently useful to his fellow-creatures, and acquires for himself the laurels of fame, with perpetual sources of real and enduring pleasure. Shall we then lose this, by being content to live in ignorance and stupidity? God forbid. Let us rather be animated to stronger exertion, that we may become the instruments of diffusing happiness to our fellow-creatures, and securing to ourselves an inheritance which shall survive the transitory possessions of time, and live beyond the ruins of the present world. C.

August 13, 1809.

ON THE WASTE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

LETTER VI.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir,

Pursuing the subject of my former communications, I shall proceed to observe, that a considerable waste occurs in the barn after the corn is partly disengaged from the straw, by the imperfect mode of shaking off the flooring, from which a quantity of loose corn is turned out into the yard, and nearly the whole of it is lost by being buried in the dung, as only a very small portion can be picked up by the hogs or fowls. This is very obvious, from the large quantity of loose corn that is seen when the dung is thrown up, or carried out of the yard in the spring.

This corn is rarely found in a growing state, but much swelled by being saturated with moisture, and totally unfit for any purpose except manure. A considerable quantity of this corn is thrown out with the cavings, and put into the cribs for the store cattle, under this mistaken idea, that if there is a little loose corn, the cattle will find it. They may, indeed, if it is put in troughs or mangers; but this is rarely done: for cattle, in a straw-yard, mostly feed out of open-bottomed cribs. That a considerable quantity of corn must be found under every such crib is obvious, from the eagerness shewn by every pig in the yard to get into that situation; although these animals can obtain but a small portion of it, as it keeps gradually falling down into the interstices formed by their rooting amongst the straw in search of it, till it gets beyond their depth.

The greatest quantity of this loose saturated corn is always to be found near the spot where the cribs have stood, and immediately before the barn-door, as these are the places where the straw is most shaken after it is put out of the barn; at the one

by the browsing of cattle, and at the other by the fork dividing it when carried away.

This waste amounts to many thousand quarters a year; the whole of which may be saved, when machinery, capable of producing a complete separation, is invented and brought into general use.

This corn never meets the eye of the farmer till the dung is thrown up in the spring, or carted from the yard; he then is much surprised that his hogs or his fowls did not find it: but it is now become unfit for the food of animals, as they will not eat it after it has been saturated with the moisture of the yard. The hogs and fowls certainly consume some of the corn that adheres to the straw when badly threshed; but the moment it is disengaged by their trampling, scratching, or rooting in search of it, that part becomes difficult to find, and adds to the quantity that was thrown out of the barn through slight and insufficient shaking and caving.

The total loss and waste that occurs in this way is incalculable, and never can be ascertained; for the saturation which the grain has received has destroyed its vegetative powers, so that it cannot shew itself in the form of young plants, either on the dunghill or in the field.

It has been a prevalent opinion, that the corn left in the straw from bad threshing, is found and eaten by the pigs and fowls; but this opinion is in part erroneous, as the greater part of it is to be seen on the removal of the dung.

Some seeds will vegetate after passing through the body of an animal; but they must be those that have not been cracked in mastication. If neat cattle feed on second-crop clover, at the latter part of the autumn, when the seed is ripe, a considerable quantity of young clover plants may be found shewing their seed-leaves in their dung; but corn or seeds saturated with the moisture of a farm-yard, and excluded from the air for a few weeks, have their vegetative power totally destroyed.

I hope, Sir, to give, in some of your future numbers, a simple, practical plan, by which the whole of this incalculable waste may be obviated.

An Economist.

Plate 15.—BRITISH SPORTS.

(Continued from page 109.)

THE PHEASANT.

All modern naturalists are agreed that this beautiful bird is a native of the old world; and by ancient authors, it is supposed to have been originally found on the banks of the Phasis, a river in Asia Minor, from which its name also is conjectured to be derived. Be these opinions correct or not, so much is certain, that the species has been long spread over the greatest part of the known world, and held in equal estimation for the excellence of its flesh and the brilliancy of its plumage.

Every scholar is acquainted with the story of Solon, the Athenian philosopher, and Crœsus, king of Lydia. That monarch, seated on his throne, adorned with all the ap-

pendages of terrestrial grandeur, asked Solon if he had ever seen so magnificent a spectacle. The philosopher, unmoved by the pomp with which he was surrounded, coolly replied, that after having seen the plumage of the pheasant, he could not be astonished at the sight of any other finery.

Nothing, indeed, can surpass the variety and richness of the colours which adorn the pheasant. The eyes are encirled with a ring of scarlet, sprinkled with small specks of black, and the iris is yellow. The fore-part of the head is clothed with blackish feathers, mixed with a shining purple: the top of the head, and the upper part of the neck, are tinged with a darkish green, which bears a silky gloss. In some, the top of the head is of a shining blue, and the upper part of the neck appears sometimes blue, and sometimes green, as it is differently placed in regard to the eye of the spectator. The feathers of the breast, shoulders, middle of the back, and the sides under the wings, have a blackish ground; and their edges are tinged with a colour exquisitely beautiful, which appears sometimes black and sometimes purple, according to the different reflections of the light: under the purple there is a transverse streak of gold colour. The tail is about eighteen inches long. The legs, feet, and toes, are of the colour of horn, and two of the toes are connected by a membrane: the legs are furnished with spurs of a black colour, and shorter than those of the cock.

The male is much more beautiful than the female, which is generally of a light brown, mixed with black. The ordinary weight of the male is from two pounds and three-quarters to three pounds and a quarter; that of the hen about ten ounces less.

The pheasant is much attached to the shelter of thickets and woods where the grass is long; but, like the partridge, often breeds in fields of clover. She constructs her nest on the ground, with a few dry vegetables put carelessly together, and lays twelve or fifteen eggs, which are smaller than those of the domestic hen. In the mowing of clover near the woods frequented by pheasants, the havoc made among their eggs is often very great. For this reason, many gentlemen give directions to their game-keepers to drive them from such situations until their haunt is broken, and they retire into the corn.

As soon as the young break the shell, they follow the mother like chickens; and the parents remain with their broods in the stubbles and hedge-rows, if unmolested, for some time after the corn is ripe. If they are disturbed, they repair to the woods, which they leave only in the morning and evening to feed in the stubbles. Though they are fond of corn, these birds can, however, procure a subsistence without it, since they often feed on wild berries and acorns.

In confinement, the pheasant neither lays so many eggs, nor tends her brood with such care, as when in the natural state. In a mew, she will very rarely form a nest for her eggs, or sit upon them at all; for which reason, the domestic hen is generally made a substitute for her in the business of incubation and rearing the young.

Though pheasants are so shy as

not to be tamed without great difficulty, yet when their natural fear of man has been counteracted by their having been bred under his protection, and by the habit of seeing him, they will repair to the keeper for food as soon as they hear his whistle. They follow him in flocks; and scarcely allow the peas to run from his bag into the troughs placed to receive them before they begin to eat.

On the approach of winter, the pheasants fly, at sun-set, into the branches of oak-trees, where they roost during the night; and this they do more frequently as the winter advances and the trees lose their leaves. On these occasions, the male makes a noise, which he repeats three or four times, and which is called by sportsmen, *cocketing*.—The hen, on flying up, utters one shrill whistle, and is then silent. By these notes, poachers discover their roosting-places, where they shoot them with the greatest certainty in woods that are not well watched. If even woods are watched, the poacher finds means to compass his ends: he lights a number of brimstone matches with phosphorus; and the moment the sulphureous fumes reach the birds, they drop, overpowered by them, into his possession. He likewise resorts to other expedients; such as fastening a snare of wire to the end of a long pole, with which he drags them one by one from the trees; or catches them in nooses of wire, twisted horse-hair, or even with a briar set in the form of a noose at the verge of a wood. The pheasants have other enemies not less artful to encounter, great numbers of them being destroyed by foxes.

The males begin to crow the first week in March. This noise can be heard at a considerable distance. It is said that they will occasionally repair to the farm-yards in the vicinity of coverts where they abound, and sometimes produce a cross breed with the common fowls.

A singular fact, in the natural history of this bird, is, that the female is sometimes seen to assume the elegant plumage and appearance of the male; but among pheasants in a state of confinement, those which undergo this change always become barren, and are spurned and buffeted by the rest. From observations made on a hen pheasant, in the possession of a lady, a friend of Sir Joseph Banks, it appears probable that this change arises from some alteration of temperament at a late period of the animal's life. This lady has paid particular attention to the breeding of pheasants. One of her hens, after producing several broods, moulted, and the succeeding feathers exactly resembled those of a cock; but she never afterwards had young ones.

This circumstance, however, is not peculiar to the pheasant; similar observations have been made respecting the pea-hen. A favourite one, belonging to Lady Tynte, produced chicks eight several times. Having moulted when about eleven years old, the family were astonished by her displaying feathers resembling those of the male, and appearing like a pied peacock. In this process, the tail, which was like that of the cock, first appeared. The following year she moulted again, and produced similar feathers: the third year she did the same, and then had also spurs re-

sembling those of the cock, but she never bred after this change of her plumage. This animal was preserved in the Leverian museum.

Pheasants are found in most parts of England; they are not plentiful in the north, and are seldom seen in Scotland. Wood and corn lands seem necessary to their existence; and were it not for the exertions of gentlemen of property to preserve these birds from the attacks of sportsmen, it is more than probable that in a few years the breed would be extinct.

In some respects the pheasant is a very stupid bird. When roused, it will often perch on a neighbouring tree; where its attention will be so occupied by the dogs, that it will suffer the sportsman to approach very near. It has been asserted of this bird, that it imagines itself out of danger whenever its head is concealed. From the stratagems, however, which sportsmen relate that they have known old cock pheasants adopt in thick and extensive coverts, when they have found themselves pursued, before they could be compelled to take wing, it would appear that this bird is by no means deficient in contrivances for its preservation.

The places in which pheasant-shooting is pursued, the kind of dogs employed for this purpose, and the sport itself, are correctly characterized by Somervile, in the following lines, with which we shall conclude our account:

But, if the shady wood my cares employ,
In quest of feather'd game, my spaniels beat,
Puzzling th' entangled copse, and from the brake
Push forth the whirring pheasant; high in air
He waves his varied plumes, stretching away
With hasty wing. Soon from th' uplifted tube,
The mimic thunder bursts, the leaden death
O'ertakes him; and, with many a giddy whirl,
To earth he falls, and at my feet expires.

INTELLIGENCE, LITERARY, SCIENTIFIC, &c.

Religious emblems, engraved on wood, from designs by Mr. Thurston, and illustrated by the Rev. Mr. Thomas, are nearly finished printing by Mr. Bensley, and will appear in the course of this month.

The Rev. T. D. Fosbrooke has in the press, a *Dictionary of Antiquities*, general and local, on the plan of the French dictionary in the *Encyclopedie Methodique*. It will include the antiquities of all nations, as well as those of Great Britain, and will be illustrated with plates.

Mr. Murphy, author of the Description of the Church at Battalha, is preparing for publication, the *Arabian Antiquities of Spain*. The work will be printed in folio, and consist of about one hundred plates, with descriptions of the different objects, and several interesting particulars relating to the Arabs, and their establishment in Spain.

The Rev. Richard Cecil, being disabled by his infirmities, has entrusted the publication of his works to his friend, Mr. Pratt. They will form three octavo volumes. One will contain the memoirs of the Hon. and Rev. W. B. Cadogan, John Bacon, Esq. R. A. and the Rev. John Newton. This volume, which is considerably advanced in the press, will appear in the autumn. A second volume will consist of mis-

cellanies, and contain the different sermons and tracts which have already been separately printed, with a few pieces that have not yet appeared. A third volume will comprehend a selection from a considerable number of Mr. Cecil's sermons, taken down in short-hand by a friend. The miscellanies will probably be published about Christmas, and the sermons in the spring.

Mr. Richard Cumberland proposes to print, by subscription, twelve of his hitherto unpublished *Dramas*, in a quarto volume, to be ready next spring.

Dr. Clarke's expected *Travels through Russia, the Territories of the Don Cossacks, Kuban Tartary, the Crimea, &c.* will be published without further delay.

In a short time will be published, a new edition of *Nicholson's Principles of Architecture*, corrected and improved by the author, with the addition of two new plates, forming 3 vols. 8vo. containing 218 plates, engraved by Lowry and others.

Mr. Douglas, author of the Art of Drawing in Perspective upon Mathematical Principles, is preparing an *Enquiry into the present State of the Elements of Mathematics, or Euclid's Elements;* in which the inaccuracies, and, in many instances, the absurdities introduced into them by some modern writers, are clearly pointed out, and confuted upon mathematical principles.

A work on the principles and plan of *Cœlebs*, by a clergyman, is in preparation, and will shortly be published.

The Rev. E. Nares is preparing some *Remarks on the Unitarian Version of the New Testament.*

With the conclusion of the late session of parliament, the hopes of Mr. Winsor, and of those who had applied for certain exclusive privileges, under the name of the *Gas Light and Coke Company*, were suspended by the bill having been lost. We are convinced, however, that this subject is not condemned to oblivion. There are, it is true, many obstacles to overcome before apparatus of so simple, safe, and certain a nature, can be devised, as to render the application of the purified gaseous combustible products of common coal to the purposes of illumination, a part of our constant domestic economy. It is requisite that cheapness should be combined with simplicity, utility, and effect. These objects have been completely accomplished by Dr. Stancliffe, of Cambridge; and the means by which his end have been attained, are applicable to other departments of practical utility. The results of his labours are about to be laid before the public.

In the committee of the House of Commons on the above-mentioned bill, Mr. W. Cox, an eminent chemist, delivered a report, from which it appears, that many tons of *human* bones are annually sent by sea from the metropolis to the north, where they are ground, or rather broken small, in mills contrived for the purpose, and then used as manure.

At the sale of Merino sheep at Rambouillet, near Paris, on the 16th of June, and following days, 69 rams and 84 ewes were disposed of; the former at the average price of 705 francs, and the latter at 433, which was considerably higher than what they fetched last year. The amount of the sheep sold was 80,470

francs, and the produce of the wool 6,857, making a total of 87,327 francs.

M. Cuvier has published a brief description of a bird produced by the fecundation of a goose by a swan. She laid nine eggs, and began to hatch them, but only one living bird was obtained. On quitting the shell, this young one differed very little from a gosling; it was covered with a yellowish down, with a dark olive tint on the back, neck, and head. The upper mandible of the bill was black, except the point, where it was white, and the lower was orange-coloured. The feet were of the latter colour, and disproportionably large: the circle of the iris was brown, and the eyelids yellow. The only change which it has since undergone is in its size, which considerably exceeds that of the mother, though it bears a much greater resemblance to her than to the swan.

M. Hiemke has invented a new kind of bellows, in which the current of air that it produces may be increased or diminished at pleasure, without interrupting its action.

M. Poeschmann has constructed an anemometer, designed to measure with accuracy the force of the wind; and, at the same time, to make several other experiments with the greatest facility. For this purpose, it is accompanied with an hygrometer, a thermometer, and a barometer.

A very simple contrivance has been invented by M. Fabroni, for transforming any good common balance into an hydrostatic balance. It is a movable column; which, being placed in a vessel proper for the purpose, beneath any balance whatever, provided it be exact, renders it capable of giving specific gravities, without the necessity of recurring to the extraordinary and expensive methods with which the so-called hydrostatic balances are attended.

M. Fournier has invented an apparatus for determining, with precision, the quantity of spirit contained in any liquid, to which he gives the name of alcohometer or œnometer. This instrument is composed of a glass tube, six or seven inches long, placed vertically upon a cap of copper, and having attached to its center a graduated bar of the same metal. At the place where the bar enters the tube adjusted to its base, there is a screw, by which it is hermetically closed, and which prevents the liquid that you are about to analyze, from spilling.—This little apparatus stands upon three legs; at the foot of which is a lamp, with spirit of wine, placed under the copper cap, and directly beneath the bar, to heat it quickly. On one of the legs is a movable ferrule with a damper, for the purpose of moderating, at pleasure, the action of the flame, and thus preventing the liquid in the tube from running over.

M. Bozzini has announced, in several German journals, a machine of his invention, which is intended to throw light into the interior of the animal body. This machine is composed of a recipient containing the light; of tubes, which direct its rays to the cavities which it is wished to enlighten; and of reflecting tubes, which transmit the luminous rays to the eye of the observer.

A new remedy for the consump-

tion has been made public by a German physician, who has tried it with success upon a person that had been given up for nine months by the faculty. It is prepared as follows :—Take the lungs of a large calf, or those of two small ones, quite fresh, and without washing. The person who cuts them out of the animal ought to have a dry hand, and without perceptible transpiration. Weigh the lungs, and add an equal weight of brown sugar-candy, which must be combined with it by boiling. Cut out all the cartilaginous parts, which must alone be preserved, together with the heart which adheres to them ; and cut the whole in small pieces, adding the same weight of sugar-candy. Put this mixture into a large tin flask, with a wide mouth, eighteen inches high, with a screw stopper, and capable of containing three bottles of liquid. First put a layer of the chopped lungs, then another of pounded sugar-candy, and thus continue till the whole mixture is introduced. Set a large earthen pot full of water on the fire, and plunge the flask into it, so as to make the water rise to the stopper without covering it, lest it should insinuate itself to the substances contained in the flask.—Boil the whole for twelve successive hours, and keep hot water ready to replenish the pot as fast as the boiling water evaporates. Strain the decoction through a piece of very fine linen, and put it away in bottles in a very cool place. The patient is to take half a tea-cup full of this decoction thrice a day ; in the morning fasting, an hour before dinner, and an hour before supper. Before it is taken, let the cup into which it is to be poured be held in hot water a few moments to warm it. Persons in whom the disorder was not too inveterate, have been completely cured by taking the dose prescribed above three times. Others, who were farther gone, have made use of it for a year till their complete recovery. The patient ought to keep as quiet as possible, and avoid all too strong affections, and every subject of grief and melancholy : he should likewise take the air morning and evening, but not too long.

M. Gonzatti has discovered a liquid which instantaneously extinguishes fire. The following experiments were publicly made with it at Venice :—Some resin and oil were set fire to ; and scarcely had a few drops of this liquid been poured on the flame, when it immediately disappeared, leaving behind it not the least trace of fire. Billets of wood besmeared with pitch and resin, and afterwards dipped in this liquid, resisted the action of the hottest fire, to which they were exposed for several hours. The inventor affirms, that a few applications of this composition to wood-work, would preserve it from all danger of fire. He has not thought fit to publish the manner in which this composition is prepared, but it is probable that a solution of alum, potash, and vitriol, is one of the ingredients.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Geographical, Natural, and Civil History of Chili. Translated from the original Italian of the Abbé Don J. Ignatius Molina. To which are added, Notes from the Spanish and French Version; and two Appendixes,

by the English Editor: the first an Account of the Archipelago of Chiloe, from the Descripcion Historial *of P. F. Pedro Gonzalez de Agueros; the second an Account of the Native Tribes who inhabit the Extremity of South America, extracted chiefly from Falkner's Description of Patagonia.* In 2 volumes 8vo. pp. 321 and 385. 18s.

This work is well calculated to gratify the curiosity of the reader, respecting the interesting portion of the South American continent to which it relates, and concerning which the accounts hitherto given in our language are comparatively very scanty. These volumes bear the marks of attentive observation and scrupulous fidelity, which in any work must be deemed important recommendations, but which are so essentially necessary in one of this description.

The author was a native of Chili, distinguished for his literary acquirements, and particularly his knowledge of natural history, large collections of which he had made during his residence in that country. On the dissolution of the celebrated order of the Jesuits, of which he was a member, he shared the general fate of that community, in being expelled from the territories of Spain, and was at the same time deprived, not only of his collections in natural history, but also of his manuscripts. The most important of the latter, relative to Chili, he had, however, the good fortune to regain by accident, some time after his residence in Bologna, in Italy, whither he had gone on his arrival in Europe. Furnished with these materials, he applied himself to writing the history of that country, which was published at two different periods, for reasons mentioned in his preface. The first volume, which appeared in 1787, is divided into four chapters. The first, after a succinct geographical account of Chili, which may serve for an introduction, treats of the seasons, winds, meteors, volcanoes, earthquakes, and state of the climate. The other three are devoted to a description of natural objects, proceeding from the mineral to the vegetable and animal kingdoms: and in the last, the author has added some conjectures respecting the inhabitants of Chili and Patagonians, or pretended giants, whom he considers as the mountaineers of that country. The second volume relates entirely to the political history of Chili, interspersed with particulars of the manners, government, &c. of the natives; and is rendered particularly interesting by the account of the long, severe, and successful struggles of the Araucanians with their Spanish invaders. The philologist will also be gratified with the essay on the Chilian language, comprehended in the volume. The work is very properly accompanied with a neatly engraved map of the country.

An Essay on Government. By Mrs. R. F. A. Lee. 8vo. pp. 333. 7s. 6d.

We must acknowledge that we are equally surprised and pleased with the re-appearance, before the public tribunal, of the fair author of this essay, whose former exhibition was so little calculated to excite prepossessions in her favour. That very circumstance has, perhaps, contributed to make the

present work produce in us stronger sentiments of admiration and respect. We have indeed been informed that, since the unfortunate affair to which we have alluded, Mrs. L. has entirely secluded herself from the world; that her books are her only society, and her studies her only solace, employment, and recreation. With what success she pursues them is evident from the volume before us, which is distinguished from the generality of female productions by depth of reflection, solidity of argument, and masculine energy of language; to which may be added, an intimate acquaintance with writers, who seldom engage the attention of modern ladies of fortune. We hope that the public approbation, which this essay cannot fail to obtain, will stimulate Mrs. Lee to a farther exertion of those superior powers with which she is evidently endowed.

William Tell; or, Swisserland Delivered: by the Chevalier de Florian:—a posthumous Work. To which is prefixed, the Life of the Author, by Jauffret. Translated from the French by William B. Hewetson. Pp. 115. 5s.

The character of Florian's works must already be so well known to every reader of taste, that it will be unnecessary to enter into a minute account of the present performance. Such a subject from the pen of such a writer, cannot but possess more than ordinary attractions; and it derives additional interest from the circumstance of its being partly composed in a prison of Paris, where Florian was confined, in the early years of the revolution, by the sanguinary government of France. This event he did not long survive. A bookseller of eminence purchased all his papers, and has lately published those works which the author did not live to finish. Tell was among the number; the others are his Miscellanies, and Eliezer and Nephtali, a poem, which will soon be given to the public. With respect to the translation, it is but justice to observe, that it is considerably above the ordinary standard.

Beauties selected from the Writings of James Beattie, LL. D. late Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen. To which are prefixed, a Life of the Author, and an Account of his Writings; together with Notes on the first Book of the Minstrel. By Thomas Gray, LL. B. 12mo. lxviii. and pp. 340. 5s. 6d.

The claims of Beattie to the distinction of a British classic writer have been universally admitted. To youth in particular, and to those whose finances forbid the purchase of his complete works, the selection before us will, we doubt not, prove highly acceptable. Its object is so well characterized by the editor, that we shall beg leave to transcribe his prefatory observations:

"In compiling the following volume," says he, "attention has been paid to what ought to be the leading feature of all such productions—variety. Its utility has been consulted in stating the works from which the extracts are made, as it will enable those who may wish to quote a passage, to refer to the source. Without strictly regarding the title of the volume, it has been thought advisable to include the

whole of Dr. Beattie's poems; for, being few in number, it would enable the purchasers of his *Beauties*, to obtain a work which, alone, usually sells for more than the price of the present volume. The notes, too, of Gray, which are now, for the first time, published in connection with the *Minstrel*, are of themselves an interesting feature of this work. It is pleasing to behold one poet sitting in judgment on the works of another, and in the confidence of friendship."

It only remains for us to remark, that the life, in which Mr. Mudford, the editor, proves his impartiality as a biographer, is accompanied with a neatly engraved portrait of Dr. Beattie.

MUSICAL REVIEW.

Sixth Divertimento for the Piano-Forte; in which is introduced a favourite Spanish Fandango, composed, and dedicated to the Right Hon. Lady Diana Herbert, by J. B. Cramer. Price 5s.

In point of taste and science this divertimento is not inferior to its predecessors. In the prelude, and especially in the 4th and 5th lines, some beautiful and well combined chords evince the genius of the author. The subject of the allegretto moderato is distinguished by an unaffected, but pleasing flow of melody, and the various modulations engrafted upon it, are such as might be looked for from a harmonist of Mr. C.'s deserved celebrity. The same praise is due to the fandango movement in G minor, in the different modulations of which the character of the Spanish theme is invariably preserved. The introduction of the dolce in B♭ major, (*p.* 7, *l.* 5, &c.) and the variation of the subject into G major (*p.* 9, *l.* 7, &c.) afford a pleasing contrast to the original minor key. A pastoral rondo forms the conclusion of this divertimento: its theme is appropriately playful, and well harmonized; a beautiful transition likewise occurs at the bottom of page 11. With respect to execution, we may add, that the passages will be found less intricate than they appear to the eye; every thing lies under the hand as much as can be expected.

A New Sonata, with the favourite Siciliana, for the Piano-Forte: dedicated to Miss Sophia Arnold. By L. Von Esch. Price 4s.

The fertile pen of Mr. V. E. has embodied into this sonata a variety of ideas and passages which will be found to afford a salutary exercise for the fingers. Although we do not meet with much originality in this performance, it would be an injustice to the author not to say, that it has afforded us a due share of entertainment, unalloyed by any transgressions of the laws of composition. We could have wished the passages to lie a little more under the finger of the student, however convinced we are of the case with which Mr. V. E.'s abilities on the instrument would subdue their intricacies. There is also a hornpipe, with a bear's dance at the end.

"The last Words of Marmion," with an Accompaniment for the Piano-Forte. By John Clarke, Mus. Doc. Price 3s.

Dr. Clarke has been eminently successful in the composition of this cantata. The music faithfully represents the import of the poetry, in the martial, as well as in its languishing passages. The words,

"*Charge, Chester, charge!*" and "*On, Stanley, on!*" are expressed with much animation, and the effect of their dying away, through a succession of minor chords (*p.* 10, *ll.* 2 and 3,) is very beautiful. Other passages, which brevity obliges us to leave unnoticed, have equal claim to our praise. The symphonies are spirited; but the recitativo appears to us rather too short.

"*The red Rose,*" *a Glee for four Voices.* Composed by W. Knyvett. Price 2s.

The melody of this glee is agreeable, and the harmony of the different parts well contrived. The change into minor, at the words, "*fare thee weel,*" is judicious, and produces a pleasing effect. Of the mode of accompaniment, however, which prevails in the whole of the second voice, we cannot profess ourselves advocates. That part, *as it stands*, is throughout set higher than the principal voice (at least, if it is sung as written,) and appears to us to produce an excess of melodiousness, which soon tires the more scientific ear.

"*Oh dolce Concento!*" *a favourite Air, with twelve Variations, for the Piano-Forte, and an Accompaniment for the Flute (ad libitum). Composed, and dedicated to the Viscountess Primrose,* by T. Latour. Price 3s.

The little air of Mozart which is more generally known in this country under the title of "*Away with melancholy,*" forms the theme of these variations, which are highly pleasing, and conspicuous for the variety in the representation of so simple a subject. The solos for the flute are elegant, and of easy execution, and, accompanied by the piano-forte, have a good effect. But how the former instrument can, in the obligato variations, be dispensed with "*ad libitum,*" without rendering the few remaining notes for the piano-forte dry and insipid, we are at a loss to conceive. Two of the variations are in minor keys, and deserve our particular commendation. The 3d and 8th likewise have great merit, and reflect credit on the author's talents.

Three Duets for two Violoncellos, in which are introduced, for Subjects of the adagio Movements, two select Scottish Airs, and the favourite Air of "Sul Margine d'un Rio," composed, and dedicated to J. S. Glennie, Esq. by Thomas Powell. Op. 3. pr. 7s. 6d.

We have frequently had the pleasure of admiring Mr. P.'s skill and taste on the violoncello, and are therefore the more ready to do justice to the merits of this specimen of his abilities as a composer for that noble instrument. The subjects of the different movements in these duets are pleasing, the passages well contrived, the two parts relieve each other responsively, and the modulations are creditable to the author's science. We only regret to find not even one of the slow movements of Mr. P.'s own composition; those being, according to a practice which seems to gain too much ground, taken from some favourite ballads. Independent of our general objection to musical *borrowing*, we are of opinion that, of all songs, the Scotch, however pleasing in themselves, and by themselves, are least calculated for chamber music; inasmuch as their irre-

gular and monotonous melodies are seldom capable of any regular and well set accompaniment.

"*The Caliph of Bagdad,*" *a grand romantic Ballet, composed by Mons. Vestris, &c. The Music composed and arranged for the Piano-Forte, with an (ad libitum) Accompaniment for the Harp.* By F. Lanza. Price 10s. 6d.

As ballet music, in which the talents of the composer are perhaps rendered as subservient to the feet of the dancer as to the ear of the audience, this performance certainly claims our approbation; but to enter into a detail of the merits of the great number of different movements of so voluminous a work as the present, would probably as much exceed our limits as the task would be tedious to our readers. The music of the Caliph of Bagdad is neat and tasteful, often elegant, abounding in variety of ideas, full of dramatic contrasts, and, in point of harmony, highly pleasing. With these advantages, it may be expected that it will become a favourite of our musical amateurs, the more so, since the author has very judiciously arranged this extract in a manner so as not to deter the student of moderate abilities.

Three favourite Airs arranged for the Harp, and dedicated to Mrs. Samuel Hill, by S. Dussek. Book 1st. Price 2s. 6d.

The admirers of Scotch songs will not be displeased at the manner in which the subjects of this publication have been harmonized for the harp by Mr. Dussek. Their effect on the piano-forte, on which instrument alone we have been able to submit these airs to our criticism, is such, that we make no doubt they will, if executed on the harp, appear to still greater advantage. The accompaniment is as chaste and complete as the melodies could possibly admit of.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE STATUE OF THE DUKE OF BEDFORD, IN RUSSELL-SQUARE.

The statue of this illustrious nobleman, by Westmacott, is at length opened to public inspection. Its situation is admirably chosen; and if, as a work of art, it does not fully satisfy the demands of cultivated taste, it at least furnishes a very creditable specimen of the artist's powers, and will stand in fair competition with most of our recently erected monuments.

The duke is represented in his senatorial robes, leaning on a plough, and holding in his hand some ears of corn: he is surrounded by the Seasons, which are personified by figures, prettily imagined, and well expressed. On the sides of the pedestal, are two subjects, in *basso-relievo*, representing the leading features in husbandry; and on the frieze, are the animals employed in or connected with it.

The principal objection which has occurred to us, in the examination of this statue, is, that the magnitude of the figure is disproportioned to its base. We do not object to its colossal size, but we think it wants some object of nearly equal bulk to balance and support it:—to this purpose, the figures of the Seasons are not adequate; but, if, by a bold stretch of the imagination, the powers opposed to the advancement of agriculture could have been chained at the four corners of the pedestal, the magnitude of the whole would have been increased, without diminishing, in the smallest

degree, the consequence of the principal figure, and the *coup-d'œil* would have been infinitely more grand and imposing.

Did we not fear being charged with hypercriticism, we might complain that the indication of the ermine on the robe, descends a little below the dignity of sculpture; and, without any fear at all, we must object to the ears of corn in the duke's left hand, which, independently of its being a trifling and childish thought, is certainly a useless repetition. The *basso-relievos* on the pedestal, the frieze surrounding its top, the Seasons at the feet of the figure, the cornucopia, and the plough (only so many different ways of expressing the same thing), were surely enough to point out the duke's particular pursuits, without cramming his hand full of ripened ears.

Was his political, was his moral character so low, that nothing could be drawn from either, which might have been a graceful ornament to his hand? Must he be this one thing, or nothing? Were the varied virtues of that man to go unregarded, who is justly described by a writer, neither of his own country nor party, as "*un homme dont les rares vertus honorèrent et consolèrent l'humanité?*" Was the Duke of Bedford merely an agriculturist? To foreigners and others, who may not be acquainted with the duke's character, these reflections will certainly detract from the sculptor's ingenuity.

On the whole, however, we think this monument a public acquisition, and hail it as the dawn of a better taste in the country; not so much as it regards the arts, as it affects the feelings of the people. While public gratitude is daily displayed towards those deserving men who have fallen fighting their country's battles; and while (such is the unhappy constitution of things) we are compelled to consider him the most glorious who has been most successful in deeds of blood, it is pleasant to see that virtue of a more exalted character does not pass unnoticed or unrewarded; and that the memory of men who, by their labours, have advanced the arts of civilized life, and have been instrumental in adding to the comfort and happiness of their fellow-creatures, is preserved with feelings of grateful admiration.

How would it add to the beauty of the metropolis if every principal square were thus ornamented! Some such place should have been found for the immortal Howard; and, when the course of nature deprives us of those individuals to whose exertion we may attribute the abolition of that disgraceful traffic which for many years involved the African continent in bondage and in blood, may their statues, wrought in the most durable materials, and placed in the most conspicuous situations, for ever point out to their countrymen the noblest objects of a noble ambition!

FASHIONS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

PLATE 17.—A MOURNING DRESS.

As many of our discerning and tasteful correspondents have hinted to us the utility of occasionally presenting them with a mourning, we take advantage of the present period

PROMENADE DRESS.

to comply with their wishes. Fashion and novelty seem at this moment to require from their votaries a cessation from their general labours, and individual taste and invention are left to sport at pleasure in that elegant simplicity of attire which at this season takes place, of the splendid decoration which distinguishes the more brilliant parties of the metropolis.

Our *plate* will be found to represent a lady and her infant in slight mourning habits: the former composed of black gossamer net, or imperial gauze, worn over a white satin slip. A *demi-traine*. A round frock front, and short French sleeves, each edged with a rich vandyke lace. A cestus of white satin, edged with gold bullion, finished in front with a rich cord and cone tassels, suspended from topaz studs. Pearl necklace and bracelets, with topaz snaps. Hair in the eastern style, with a Spartan diadem, and comb of topaz or gold. A Circassian scarf of grey Spanish silk, with a Tuscan border in black embroidery, and tassels to correspond; confined on one shoulder with a topaz broach. Shoes of grey satin, with clasps of jet, or *rosettes* of black bugles. White gloves of French kid; and fan of black crape, with gold spangled devices.

In *deep mourning*, this robe should be formed of black crape, and worn over black sarsnet. The ornaments and trimmings of every description must be of bugles or jet. The shoes of queen's silk. The scarf, black crape or imperial silk, spotted and bordered with bugles. Jet tassels and broach.

The child's dress is a simple frock of black crape muslin, tucked small, and worn over a cambric skirt. A plain net-lace tucker, and cap *en suite*. Grey kid slippers, with black clasps.

PLATE 18.—PROMENADE SEA-BEACH COSTUME.

A Grecian frock of fine French cambric or jaconot muslin, with correspondent border at the feet, in shaded purple embroidery: Roman back and front of the same. Full long sleeves, with a turned-up cuff of lace; fastened with a bronze stud, set in gold. A Flemish bonnet, of fine plaited or variegated straw, tied under the chin with purple corded ribbon. An ostrich feather, tipped with purple, falling on the left side. A rich habit-shirt, formed of fine India muslin (or net) and lace. A marine scarf, of purple Spanish silk, with rich ends, and border of happily contrasted shades, thrown over the figure in true Grecian elegance. Chinese parasol, of purple silk, with deep white awning. Shoes and gloves of lemon-coloured kid.

FASHIONS FOR GENTLEMEN.

Morning or Walking Dress.

Dark blue and hare-back mixture are the fashionable colours of the day. Long waists still keep their ground: lappels long in proportion, with only four, or, at the utmost, five, large gilt buttons: short skirt—collar high, to stand off—low in front—sleeves long—flap with three buttons, and the same number in the plaits. Silk-striped quilting, or marcella double-breasted waistcoat. Drab-coloured kerseymere breeches. Stocking pantaloons and half-boots. Nankeen trowsers and gaiters, or kerseymere pantaloons and gaiters in one.

THIRD LETTER FROM A YOUNG LADY IN LONDON TO HER FRIEND IN THE COUNTRY.

My dearest Sister,

I am at this moment in the most agreeable flurry, the most delightful confusion imaginable! To-morrow we leave this metamorphosed and scorching metropolis, which is now transformed into a wilderness, where the roses of fashion cease to bloom. Our route for the autumn is fixed; and if the weather prove auspicious, it promises fair for our pleasure. We go first to Brighton, where we sojourn about a fortnight, sporting it gaily; and when tired of its monotony, we decamp for Worthing; and after looking a little at the folks there, we are destined to visit the new-made Lady L——, at his lordship's seat in Hampshire. How long we stay there, I presume will depend on what sort of reception we meet with from the good folks of the mansion: I hope we shall there meet with a few dashing fellows, to make the country passable; for, in town, I assure you, since the sailing of the expedition, and the migration of the whip-club, there is scarcely a tolerable man to be met with; and a sober plodding cit, a grave calculating merchant, and a few old beaux of the last century, are the only male beings left for us spinsters; so that I conclude coquetry will soon be out of fashion. My old friend, and determined flirt, Miss D——, is absolutely admitting the overpowering attentions of a fat alderman! She, you know, must have a lover, and therefore has some merit in choosing from so respectable a fraternity; though, as she is a woman of an aspiring mind, I rather wonder she did not begin at the head of the order, and make love to my lord mayor at once.

"Now, now is your time, come, each smartly-cropt cit,
"And make your approaches, and sigh at our feet;
"We'll permit you to tell with what rapture you burn—
"But, hark ye! 'tis only till they can return!"

We yesterday gave orders to our dress-maker for a new range of articles for personal adornment, suitable for the morning ramble, and evening parade on the Steyne; as well as an autumnal ball-dress or two, which I think will astonish the old stagers. Madame Brunelle has promised not to exhibit them to any one, so that they will start fresh upon the sight, and eclipse alike by their novelty and elegance. At this instant, however, I am too much occupied to attempt a delineation. A sort of agreeable chaos pervades my mind—an interesting kind of perplexity, resting on hope, possesses my faculties and bewilders my brain; wonder not, therefore, at my desultory style. Colonel B—— is returned from India! I have seen him this instant: he is handsomer than ever, and is reputed to have returned very much bettered in fortune! He is going to Brighton, and his fine eyes *lighted up* when he found *we* were destined for that quarter. Hence, dearest Constance, my perplexity—hence my interesting, bewildered sensations, and hence my hopes. A fig, *now*, for Worthing—a fig, also, for our visit into Hampshire! My star

points to Brighton, and it is in vain to fly from destiny.

I have just been looking over my new dresses, which lately arrived: they are really very elegant and appropriate; but I am provoked to find my village bonnet and Bohemian vest trimmed with apple-green ornaments; for though this is a fresh and pleasing colour in itself, my brown complexion and dark eyes would be perfectly jaundiced by its unfavourable contrast. Exit, therefore, instantly, the servant, with orders to change them for jonquil. I have the most beautiful ball dress of this colour; a sort of frosted imperial gauze over a white sarsnet slip: it is styled the Arragonian robe. It flows loose in front from the shoulders to the feet, is bordered with silver snail-trimming, and confined on each shoulder with pearl studs. The sleeve is of the full Circassian order, edged at the robe; and exhibiting a plain one of sarsnet beneath, edged with a fall of antique lace. The bosom of this dress is of the oriental form, composed of sarsnet and lace, and edged with silver snail-trimming: a cord and tassel appear tied in front of the waist, and fall in irregular lengths below the knee. I shall wear a *bandeau* of pearl, of a somewhat new construction, being a little arched in front: my ear-rings of the melon-drop form—necklace and armlets to correspond. My slippers are white satin, with a small topaz buckle: this latter article entirely new. I am this moment summoned to give my opinion on Lady Mary's new purchases: a truce, therefore, while I hasten to muster fresh forces for the field of information. I will report faithfully in the morning.

Tuesday, eight in the morning.

The packet, dear Constance, will be closed at *ten*, therefore I hasten to fill up the measure of my communication, for our cavalcade is destined to move at *two*. I will not disguise any sentiment from you, my love. Colonel B—— called just after I had concluded my dispatches last evening. He has, I find, been long known to this family; and, *entre nous*, I believe there would be no violent opposition, were he disposed to pay his *devoirs* to my companion: for, though a girl of title, Lady Mary does not possess much of its requisite concomitant, *wealth*. Our host and his gay consort have offered him a seat in their barouche to Brighton, which he seemed joyfully to accept. My lady expressed a sort of grave surprise, however, that he should be known to me. "It is really astonishing, my love," said she to me this morning, "that you who, till lately, have vegetated all your life in the country, should be so intimately acquainted with Colonel B——, who, before his voyage to India, was considered one of the most fashionable men about town." "Madam," said I, rather piqued, "you forget that the colonel has been occasionally reduced to the necessity of supporting himself in country quarters, and that my father's rank in life enables him to make such a situation less irksome to men of fashion by his hospitality. This will account to you for my acquaintance with Colonel B." My lady darted at me a glance of scrutiny, not wholly unmixed with resentment; but Lady Mary (who is really a good-natured, volatile girl, caring just as much for one man as another,) only uttered an

encomium on the eyes and teeth of the colonel, and then directed our attention to some article of her attire; while I was heartily glad to have the subject thus changed.—But, dear Constance! friend of my heart! and sister of my soul! happy shall I be for an opportunity to renew it with you hereafter. At present, I will dismiss it, for I don't like myself at all. This man's return has unhinged me! When I admire my robes, I associate the idea of, whether he will think they become me: and I this morning tore the feathers from my Zealand bonnet so instantaneously, that I was obliged to enquire of myself the cause; and my memory answered, that, three years back, this impertinent colonel had declared his aversion to that ornament, except in the ball-room. Dear sister, this is really not as it should be; and sitting opposite to him all the way to Brighton is not at all calculated to mend matters. Transmit me some of your sage counsels by return of the post; for I begin to think you are the wisest of the two.

Accept now *(by way of bribe)* the following list of fashionable articles for the season:—The elastic Grecian zone for your waist; the Flushing slouch hat of straw, with naval plume; the Spanish capuchin of coloured net, trimmed entirely round with lace, or with a watered ribbon of the same shade (those of Saragossa brown net are considered most genteel); the Tyrolese robe of white brocade gauze, ornamented with white or coloured beads; the Grecian drapery and vest, with borders of the pheasant's eye, in coloured silks, embroidered to nature; the vestal robe, as described in my last; with the military bodice of coloured satin, are all, dear Constance, articles of much fashion and elegance. Feathers very generally ornament the morning and evening hat; and flowers, or fruit, in the full crescent or tiara form, are seen to decorate the small French bonnet, or hunting cap. Ornaments in gold, silver, and gems, decorate the hair on all public occasions. Variegated broaches, and other articles of jewellery in coloured gems, are in high repute; and, with the white robe, have the most lively and happy effect. Wear your French foundling cap, and Vlissingen mob (which accompanies this packet), with your morning dresses; and be sure to let no part of your throat be displayed in this style of *costume*. In full dress, no ornament for the neck exceeds, in *unique* elegance, the *solitaire* of coloured gems. They are formed in various fanciful clusters, and are a most beautiful and splendid decoration.—Adieu, dearest Constance! rest assured of receiving from me all that is worthy of communication from our several places of resort; and depend always on the affection of your faithful friend, and attached sister,

BELINDA.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

KING'S THEATRE.

THIS theatre closed for the season, with the charming opera of *Sidagero*, and the *Calif of Bagdat*. Tremanzani might be said to exceed himself; in the prison scene he was

most admirable, and gave the air of *Digli che non pavento*, with exquisite pathos and effect. Naldi was, as he is in every character he undertakes, not only the fine actor, but the gentleman.

We have ever given our tribute of sincere admiration to the Deshayes: we own the exertion and abilities of Vestris are *wonderful;* but, for *elegance* and *grace*, we think Monsieur and Madame Deshayes may come in competition with him. Angiolini is, indeed, incomparable; and she danced with peculiar elegance on the last evening of her performance.

HAY-MARKET THEATRE.

Since our last, another new piece, entitled the *Vintagers*, has been brought forward at this theatre: it consists of nothing very novel, but possesses interest, and is well drawn. When we say the music of it is by Mr. Bishop, it is sufficient to characterize its merit on the score of scientific harmony; and though, at present, it has not had quite the run of some other new pieces, yet we have little doubt of its ultimate success.

ENGLISH OPERA, LYCEUM.

We are happy to find this pleasant and well-conducted little theatre so likely to prove beneficial to its indefatigable conductors, and so gratifying to the taste of a generous public. *The Admiral, or up all Night*, had a successful run. Various other entertainments have since been offered to the audience. The splendid ballet of the *Nabob* seems to give general satisfaction; yet, we must say, we think it rather too long, for the eye becomes weary of gazing on so much dumb shew; and that continual sameness of *one-leg* exertion of Vestris introduction, which, though it may shew wonderful *equilibrious* power, has neither grace nor delicacy. Miss Twamley's charming dancing can, however, never tire the spectators, who are apt to forget *her* fatigues, in the selfish idea that they could see her dance the whole evening.

The new English opera, entitled the *Russian Impostor, or the Siege of Smolensko*, seems not to please quite so well as the *Admiral*. An *English* opera is promised, and, therefore, the amusements of this theatre should be as *English* as they *possibly* can be, without falling into sameness.

The *Russian Impostor* is founded on historical events in Russia; but, though the chief plot is historical, it is not a probable story altogether; there are too many escapes, too many varying disguises; and a high-flown, romantic disposition can alone be pleased with it. The plaintive airs have certainly uncommon merit; the comic ones we did not much admire: the characters are well conceived, and agreeably diversified, while its scenes of gaiety relieve its more *sombre* situations. The music by Mr. Addison, is very tasteful, and certainly merits the applause of the public.

On August 4th, the new pantomime ballet of *Knapschou, or the Forest Fiend*, was performed; it has some interest, and the music is apt. An usurping baron, in his frightful disguises, and various outrages, forms the chief subject.

On Saturday, the 12th, the burletta of *Poor Vulcan* was performed. Mr. Philips, as Adonis,

sang the sweet song, by Camoens, whose every word is music, and whose burthen is "*Just like love!*" He sang it admirably, and was rapturously encored.

We wish Mr. Horn would endeavour to speak a little louder; the theatre is very small, but even those who sat near the stage could scarcely hear a word he uttered.

We are happy to find that veteran actor Wewitzer engaged at this theatre; and we hope, as the public seem so well disposed to patronize the English Opera, and encourage the native voices of their country, we shall see no more Antonios sacrificed to the want of proper attention to, and discrimination of, an actor's abilities, which frequent rehearsals must evince. We say no more—we hate severity; but we are, and ever wish to be—impartial!

CIRCUS.

Though we have nothing new to record in the exhibitions at this elegant place of summer amusement, still it justly maintains a high rank in the public estimation. Were it indeed possessed of no other attraction, the brilliant talents, the refined taste, and dramatic excellence of an Elliston, would be abundantly sufficient to draw the genteel and overflowing audiences, which every night attest the general approbation of his exertions for the entertainment of the public.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The representations of this charming summer theatre continue to attract every evening an elegant and crowded audience, particularly the *Wild Man*, which we have noticed in our last number. When we witnessed it some days ago, the audience seemed rather disappointed at the absence of the favourite Grimaldi, and shewed many marks of disapprobation; which, however, were soon turned into bursts of applause, by the excellent acting of his pupil, who performed his part. To our former observations we have only to add, that this entertaining theatre, though not upon such a grand scale as those at Naples, Turin, and the grand opera-houses that formerly existed at Dresden, Stutgardt, and Manheim, in some of which a whole fleet could be represented in the back ground manœuvring in the open sea, and in the others, whole squadrons of horse parading upon the stage, or in the rear the view of a real camp; yet we have our doubts, whether the spectator could be more highly gratified with those distant gigantic representations, than he must be with the more near, more distinct, and more pleasing aquatic performances at Sadler's Wells.

ASTLEY'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Though, at the close of this month, the frequent departures for various places in the country by our fashionables, cannot *always* ensure a *full* house, yet we delight to see the boxes of the Amphitheatre still filled with a most genteel and respectable audience; and, certainly, the diversity of Mr. Astley's amusements cannot fail of giving pleasure. The *Arab*, by frequent repetition, loses nothing of its interest, and we are disposed to be pleased with every part of it; yet we hope we shall be pardoned if we point out what *we* think a *trifling error*. It is, undoubtedly, well

known to us, that the horse of an Arab is his friend, his companion, and beloved by him as a brother; that he sleeps often with him in his tent, and is scarcely ever out of his sight: but when the dresses are so costly as they are here represented; when the banqueting-chamber is so superb, we think it would certainly be better not to bring in the free-booter's chargers for the combat into that apartment, and rise instantly from the table "*to horse!*" Though indeed, when we think of the wonderful horses of Mr. Astley's equestrian school, it cannot excite our astonishment if they are made the chief object of his attention. The performance of Mr. Smith on that noble animal, is almost beyond credibility; his form, in appearance, is rather athletic than agile; but his marvellous elasticity, his ease, his grace, and undaunted feats of horsemanship, we may declare unrivalled.

The new harlequinade of *The Midnight Bell, or Harlequin Victim*, we think an excellent pantomime, and assert, with much pleasure, that we find in it but *one* fault, that of being too short! The various changes and machinery are incomparable; the gigantic figure which strikes the *midnight bell* is well executed and well imagined. Laurent, as *Pierrot*, continually improves: the comic song, with the two wig-blocks transformed into tall, female figures, is truly laughable. Upon the whole, we have never seen an harlequinade which has given us more amusement; and we think the *Midnight Bell* likely to draw together numerous spectators, for their own pleasure and the manager's profit.

VAUXHALL.

The galas this season have been many, and the weather, considering the very changeful summer we experience, has been as favourable for them as we could naturally expect: it was peculiarly fine on the 2d ult.; when the sailing-match for a silver cup, given annually by the proprietors of these gardens, took place.

We do not recollect a season when more admirable vocal performers have been engaged. Mr. Dignum's voice sounds better here than on the stage; Mrs. Bland's, even in common speech, is touching and harmonious, and the sweetness of her singing is peculiarly adapted to this scene.

On the evening of the 2d ult. we were regaled with the *imitative* powers of Miss Feron; but, while they excite our admiration, we cannot help lamenting that those exertions will infallibly, in the end, ruin her voice.

On the 14th ult. a *fête* was held at these gardens, in honour of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. No attention or expence were spared, by the managers, for the public gratification. We regret that the weather was unfavourable; the place was, nevertheless, well attended. The beautiful transparent painting of the gallant Sir Arthur Wellesley, was much admired. The music and singing were, as usual, good; and a concerto on the oboe, by Mr. William Parke, was exquisite.

Plate 16.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The annexed engraving exhibits a view of that part of the Bank of England which faces Lothbury*, and it affords a good idea of the great extent of the building appropriated to this national establishment. It forms a portion of the considerable additions, that have lately been made to this edifice, and that have only within a very short time been exposed to public view.

As it is our intention to give another view of this structure, taken from a different point, we shall decline entering, for the present, into any details respecting this institution, which, for the magnitude of its concerns, and the stability of its credit, is without a rival. Such particulars, historical and descriptive, as we have been able to collect concerning it, are designed to accompany our second engraving, in an early number.

* By a mistake of the engraver, the inscription on the plate is *Cateaton-street* instead of Lothbury, which is merely a continuation of the former.

RETROSPECT OF POLITICS.

In our last we expressed our fears that the battle of Wagram might be followed by some peace or convention, which would give more advantage to Bonaparte than he could hope to gain by force of arms. Our fears have, in this respect, been realized. An armistice for a month was concluded at Znaym on the 12th, by which Austria gave up the city of Presburgh, and the citadels of Brunn and Gratz: she also agreed to evacuate Tyrol, and to leave its brave inhabitants at the mercy of the enemy. This was probably one of the principal reasons which induced Bonaparte to sign the armistice. It has been stated in the French papers, that a month, which was the time appointed for the duration of the armistice, would be sufficient to suppress all the insurrections which had taken place in the countries to be occupied by the French armies; that the occupation of Brunn, and the high road to Hungary, cut off all communication between that country and Bohemia; and that, therefore, if Austria should resolve on the renewal of the war, her grand army could have no resources to rely on, either for recruits or provisions, but what Bohemia could afford; and that such feeble means were completely inadequate to so great a war, and against a power which commanded such extensive resources. Such have been avowed to be the calculations of France in granting the armistice. What have been the calculations of Austria in demanding it, we are at present unable to judge, as we have no Austrian statements upon the subject. It must, however, be supposed, that it was with a view of negociating for a definitive peace. The negociations have been since going on, but, as yet, the parties appear by no means agreed upon the terms. The 30th bulletin of the French army, dated

on the 30th day of July, has now appeared, and it is perfectly silent about the probability of peace: it shews, however, that, on that day, neither power had given the stipulated notice of fifteen days to terminate the armistice. The report which prevails at the time that we are making these observations, is, that the demands of Bonaparte have been so extremely unreasonable, that Austria is resolved not to submit to them, but to try again the fortune of arms. If such really be the determination of Austria, we should by no means despair of her success. Her exertions in the present war have been much greater than could have been expected; and it must be recollected that, in that hard-contested, and nearly drawn battle at Wagram, Bonaparte had the whole of his armies of Germany, Italy, and Dalmatia, united; whereas, on the other side, the Archduke John, and the insurrection of Hungary, were not engaged; neither was Count Giulay, who appears to have collected a very respectable army in Lower Austria. If Bonaparte could have been but balanced at Wagram or the neighbourhood of Vienna, he would have been soon surrounded by regular and irregular armies of superior force. The position of Austria is certainly much worse than it was immediately after the battle of Wagram; because, by the terms of the armistice, the French have been allowed to cut off the communication between Hungary and Bohemia, which renders it extremely difficult for Austria to bring the whole of her physical force into the contest. It is in vain for us, however, to go to any length of speculation upon what has only come in the shape of a report, at the time that our observations are given to the press. A very short time must determine whether the armistice is likely to end in a peace, or whether the war is to be renewed.

A circumstance has occurred in the present campaign which may be productive of future consequences of the greatest importance. The Emperor Alexander chose to leave the burden and danger of the war entirely to his ally, Napoleon, while he made a display of executing his part of the treaty by sending an army into Gallicia, where his generals appointed such governors as they thought proper. In the mean time, the Polish general, Prince Poniatowski, took possession of every part of Gallicia through which his army passed, in the name of the French emperor. The Austrian eagles were every where taken down, and those of France erected in their stead. The Russian general, Prince Gallitzin, has sent to Petersburgh for instructions how to act upon the occasion. There can be no doubt that the Polish general acted in pursuance of orders received from the French emperor; and when we recollect how deeply the Emperor Paul resented our taking Malta in our own name, we may reasonably hope that Alexander will also resent the occupation of Gallicia by Napoleon, as he naturally considered that province as his share of the spoils of Austria. The conquest of Turkey appears to be the grand and leading object of the policy of the Russian emperor; but it is not to be supposed that Bonaparte will view with indifference any great accession to the power of his brother emperor.

The war is now actually raging in the heart of Turkey; and if that

great empire is now to be dismembered, the partition of it is likely to engage a principal share of the attention of Napoleon, and to require him to keep a considerable part of his armies in the eastern parts of Europe. If he should not be able (as we trust he will not) to break down the power of Austria, that country will always be a most respectable rival. Notwithstanding the disappointment which we felt, that the glorious battle of Aspern should produce no better results than the armistice of Znaym, yet it must be confessed that Austria has exerted herself most nobly, and that she collected an army at Wagram which was barely inferior to the whole collected and concentrated force which Bonaparte was able to bring into the field. The contest, however, was certainly glorious for Austria; and notwithstanding the enemy remained masters of the hard-contested field, yet no honour has been lost on the part of Austria; but, on the contrary, after all her reverses, and after the battle, she has now a larger army in the field, and appears more able to balance the grand army of Bonaparte, than at any former period. The French emperor, who, in the beginning of the war, threatened to reduce Austria to a level with Bavaria, and who would only acknowledge her imperial family as princes of the house of Lorraine, now acknowledges the Emperor of Austria: and although he may demand exorbitant and unreasonable terms of peace, yet he does not talk in the same menacing style; but, on the contrary, speaks of indemnifying her in the east for the cessions he requires from her on her western frontier. Such has already been the good effect of the spirit displayed by Austria.

While the armistice has suspended the operations of war between France and Austria, a new war has taken place on the Continent, and Great Britain has at length brought her forces fairly into the field.—When we recollect that the only reason assigned by Russia for her alliance with France, was, that Great Britain had not supported her in the war, we think it likely that a very great sensation will be produced abroad, when it is known that the military force of Great Britain is now added to whatever is contending against Bonaparte on the Continent. In Holland, Spain, and before Naples, England has 90,000 men in the field; and we may say, without a boast, that better troops are not in Europe. The annals of modern warfare exhibit nothing more glorious than the victory gained at Talavera by Sir Arthur Wellesley, over more than double the number of French troops, commanded by Joseph Bonaparte in person, aided by the celebrated Marshal Jourdan, and also by Marshal Victor and General Sebastiani. The details of this glorious action are now before all Europe. It is known that about 20,000 British troops withstood the repeated attacks of near 50,000 Frenchmen for two days, and finally and completely repulsed them with considerable loss; and that the victors took twenty pieces of cannon and five standards. No misrepresentations of the enemy can prevent this fact from being known to Europe; and all nations will judge, from this specimen, how

powerful a support the Continent may receive from 90,000 troops of the same materials as those that fought at Talavera.

We cannot doubt that the victory of Talavera will produce the happiest effects throughout all Spain; and that no other sentiment will prevail in that country, but a wish to emulate the heroic conduct of her allies, and to shew England that Spain is worthy of her friendship. If such a spirit should generally be diffused over Spain, we should have no fears in this quarter from any force which Bonaparte can possibly detach from his grand army, which we think must, for a considerable time longer, be employed, as it has been since the battle of Austerlitz, in watching Germany.

At the time that these observations were prepared for the press, we had no news from the grand expedition since the capture of Flushing. Although the taking of the island of Walcheren was only the first step of the plan for which this grand armament was sent, yet it must be allowed that it is of itself a very important conquest.—Such value did the French attach to the possession of the island, that it had above 7,000 French troops for its defence. More than 6,000 have been made prisoners, and about 1000 wounded were sent over to the island of Cadsand before Flushing was invested. We must, therefore, acknowledge the capture of Walcheren to be an important success already gained by our grand army, and we have the strongest hopes of its being followed by still greater advantages. Whether the successes of our army in this quarter will produce the same effect on Germany as we are convinced the battle of Talavera will upon Spain, is a subject of considerable doubt. We think the continuance of the armistice, or its termination, will depend on other causes.—It is now confidently reported, that the Austrian army was much dissatisfied at the conduct of the Archduke Charles, in not making the victory at Aspern more decisive and complete; and that Prince John of Lichtenstein, who distinguished himself greatly at that battle, has now the chief command of the Austrian army. Notwithstanding the high respect which we have always entertained for the Archduke Charles, our hopes for Austria would be increased, if that report should be confirmed. The reason of our feeling on this subject is the same that Demosthenes formerly gave to the Athenians. "If every thing had been done which ought to have been done, and still the country was reduced to a desperate situation, the case would be hopeless; but if it be discovered that every thing was not done which ought to have been done, then, by avoiding such mistakes in future, the country might hope for better success." It is certainly of much more consequence to the world, that the affairs of Austria should be entrusted to the hands that are considered the ablest, than that the military reputation of any general should be extolled beyond his real merit.

MEDICAL REPORT.

An account of the diseases which have occurred in the reporter's own practice from the 15th of July to the 15th of August, 1809:

Acute diseases.—Fever, 4....Scarlet fever and sore throat, 6....Inflammation of the lungs, 1....Acute rheumatism, 3....Catarrh, 2....Erysipelas, 2....Hooping cough, 3....Cholera, 2....Acute diseases of infants, 7.

Chronic diseases.—Asthenia, 12....Cough and dyspnœa, 18....Pleurodyne, 6....Marasmus, 3....Pulmonary consumption, 6....Asthma, 1....Chronic rheumatism, 8...Lumbago, 3....Sciatica, 1....Palsy, 2....Epilepsy, 1....Cephalalgia, 7....Jaundice, 2....Dyspepsia, 7...Gastrodynia, 8.... Enterodynia, 3....Hepatitis, 1...Diarrhœa, 5...Dropsy, 6....Dysentery, 2....Dysure, 3....Hœmorrage, 4....Cutaneous diseases, 3....Female complaints, 10.

The weather, during the last month, has been extremely variable, cold, and showery. Notwithstanding this circumstance, the season is favourable to health. On comparing the present with the preceding list, the number of diseases will be found to have diminished. Patients affected with consumptive, and pulmonary, and rheumatic complaints, have suffered the most; but the inhabitants of London, and indeed of all large cities, enjoy a greater exemption from disease, when the summer is cold, even if it is also accompanied with much rain.

The case of hepatitis was that disease of the liver, termed, by Sauvages, hepatitis obscura. The patient had been reduced, from affluent circumstances, to a state of poverty, and her declining health was attributed to that cause. She became thoughtful and dejected; her appetite failed, and she complained of tension in the abdomen, with a pain in the right side, extending upwards towards the pit of the stomach, at which part she frequently experienced an unpleasant burning sensation. Her strength declined; and when she applied for relief, she was somewhat emaciated, with a sallow complexion, and careworn countenance. At first, the medicines seemed to afford some benefit; but a few grains of calomel having affected her mouth, she could not be prevailed upon to persevere; and soon afterwards refused all nourishment, taking nothing but cold water for the week preceding her death. On inspecting her body, at the request of her friends, the liver was found considerably enlarged, projecting over to the left side; the surface was knotty and irregular, the edges schirrous, and the substance tubercular; an unusually large gall-stone was contained in the gall-bladder. The origin of liver complaints is often obscure, and they are suffered to proceed for a length of time without being suspected. When, therefore, the symptoms unequivocally declare themselves, the disease is firmly established in the system, and frequently defies all attempts at cure. This indicates the necessity of observing, with jealous attention, the first deviations from health, and of combating the enemy on his earliest approaches.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The heavy and continued rains, in the early part of this month, have beaten down the corn of every description, in the midland counties, upon the deep fertile soils: the barleys in particular are much shocked and twirled about by the succeeding storms, from which the ears have been blown into clusters, and by their accumulated weight have pressed the straw to the ground, and in some degree excluded the air, so as to prevent their drying between succeeding showers: this, with the continued rains in the middle of the month, has caused the barley to be very much hedge-grown before it was cut.

The wheats in the southern counties are slightly grown in the shock, or stook; but, in the north, there is not much cut. The oats being more liable to fall out, than to grow in the ear, are not much injured, but have made plenty of food for the stubble geese.

Beans are a good average crop, but will require some dry frosty weather to prepare them for the cart.

Peas are in abundance, and the early ones tolerably well harvested; but the late sown have run very much to halm, and will also require dry weather before they will be in a good state to collect. Upon the whole the weather of this month has not been so favourable to the harvest as could have been wished.

The potatoe is a large crop, very fine, and particularly free from the rand.

The turnips, cabbage, coleworts, and all the brassica species, have grown most luxuriantly.

The aftermath, or second crop clovers, are very great, but the weather has been unfavourable for the seed. The natural grasses will produce an abundance of food, and will be the means of furnishing us with plenty of butcher's meat at Christmas.

The corn markets have been on the rise in consequence of the unfavourable weather.

The mildew has made rapid progress in the wheat in some particular places; but it is not so general as might, from the state of the atmosphere, have been expected. The farmer is loth to cut his wheat in wet weather, although, in this state, the injury he receives from mildew, while he waits for it to be dry, more than counterbalances the trouble and risk of the corn growing.

Plate 19.—FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.

In the observations with which we prefaced the description of the furniture represented in our last number, we alluded to the surprising revolution which has, of late years, taken place in every article of domestic convenience or necessity in that line. This extraordinary improvement is no less strikingly illustrated by those elegant, ingenious, and commodious contrivances which have superseded the clumsy and noisy cradles, in which infants used to be rather jolted than soothed to sleep.

The annexed engraving exhibits a swing cot-bed for an infant, equally novel and elegant. This article may be completed in a plainer manner, or, as here represented, in a very handsome and superb style, standing on a mahogany base, the two uprights of mahogany, richly

carved and gilded, supporting the swing cot, which moves with the greatest ease, and lulls the infant to sleep without the least noise. This is covered with green calico, rich silk, or satin, tastefully ornamented with Persian fringe, tassels, &c. A simple throw-over furniture, *en suite* with the cover of the cot, bordered and fringed, is carelessly thrown over the top bearer, and regulated at pleasure. As a necessary appendage, is represented a Grecian nursery chair, in a mahogany carved frame, French stuffed, and covered with corresponding furniture to the cot-bed.

ALLEGORICAL WOOD-CUT, WITH PATTERNS OF BRITISH MANUFACTURE.

Nos. 1 and 2 exhibit a new and elegant pattern for furniture, such as curtains, drapery, beds, *lounges*, sofas, &c. &c.—Its lively and appropriate union of shades does high credit to the acknowledged taste of Mr. Allen, No. 61, Pall-Mall; whose furniture-warehouse exceeds, in variety, novelty, and elegance, most of the shops in this line. Our readers will perceive, that the linings best adapted to display this furniture print to advantage, are light green, or blue, with a deep fancy fringe of happily blended shades. We have seen a most elegant French bed of this furniture, with light blue drapery; and a *boudoir* fitted up with green linings and draperies, with variegated fringe and tassels, possessing infinite chasteness of design, and animation in effect.

No. 3. An imperial jonquil gause, or Spanish net, calculated particularly for the higher order of robes. It must invariably be disposed over white satin, or sarsnet, with correspondent embellishments; and, with this colour, the trinkets can only, with propriety, consist of diamonds, pearl, or white beads. Less determined colours admit a larger sphere for individual choice, as to ornaments. The melon sleeve and front, composed of double layers of white satin, and the net, cut on the cross, are uncommonly well adapted for the displaying this article to advantage. It is ¾ wide, and 5s. per yard,—and may be purchased at any of the principal silk-mercers in town.

No. 4 is a unique article in silk striped quilting, combining much delicacy and utility; and which the inventor, after much labour, and considerable expence, has brought to its present high state of perfection, at his manufactory in the north of England. It possesses the recommendation of great durability, and is, altogether, the most elegant and novel article for fancy waistcoats, which has lately appeared. The pattern here offered, is particularly well adapted to the summer brown or blue coats, now worn by our men of fashion. It is sold by Messrs. John and James Baylis, No. 215, Strand, 12s. per yard, ¾ wide.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES AND DIVIDENDS.

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Solicitors' Names are between Parentheses.

AFFLECK J. Kennington-cross, plumber (Turner, Edward street, Cavendish-square

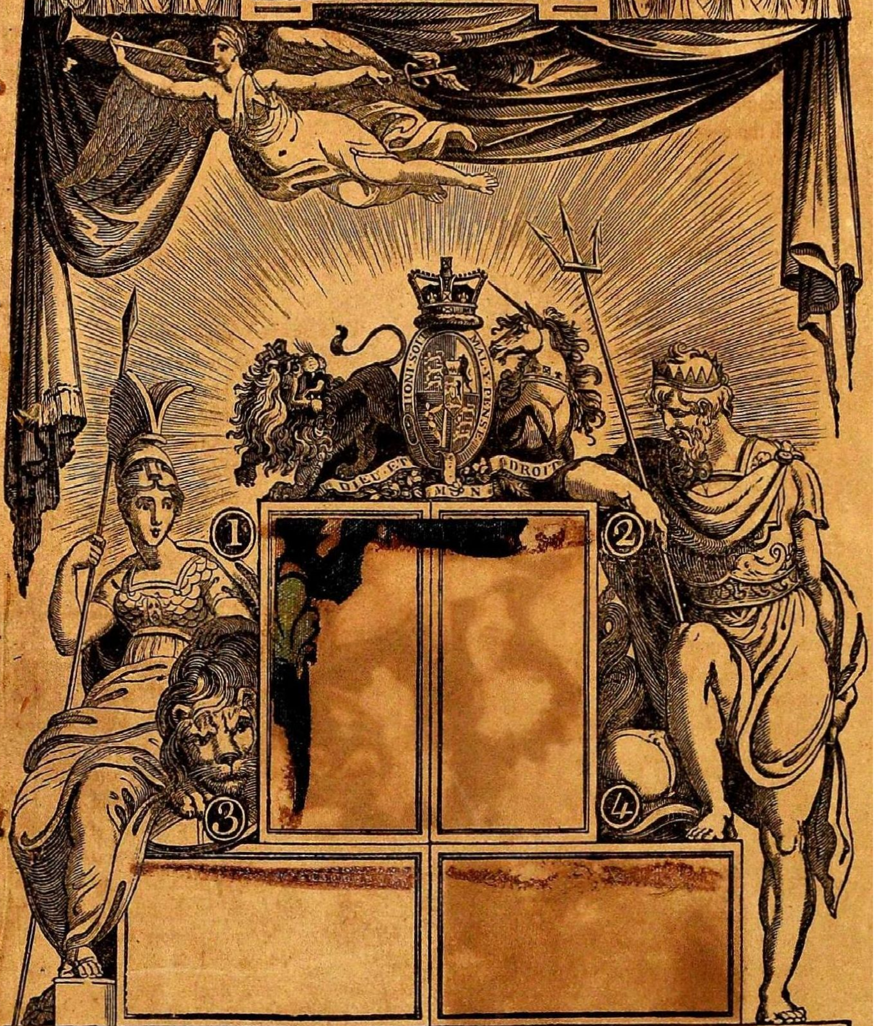
Allsopp J. Minchester, silk-weaver (Kernot, Thavies inn

Anderson J. Cannon st. merchant (Swain, Stevens, and Mayles, Old Jewry

Andrus F. Brighton, victualler (Barber, Chancery lane

Beck S. St. Mary Axe, jeweller (Collins and Waller, Spital square

September, 1809.—Vol. 2.



The Repository

Of Arts, Literature, Commerce, Manufactures, Fashions, and Politics.

MANUFACTURERS, Factors, and Wholesale Dealers in Fancy Goods, that come within the scope of this Plan, are requested to send Patterns of such new Articles, as they come out; and if the requisites of Novelty, Fashion, and Elegance, are united, the quantity necessary for this Magazine will be ordered.

R. Ackermann, 101, *Strand, London.*

Baker G. City road, coachmaker (Hudson, Winkworth buildings, City road
Blackburn W. Aldersgate street, watch-spring-maker (Bond, East India chambers, Leadenhall street
Browne E. Bradford, Wilts, clothier (Tarrant, Chancery lane
Bury R. C. Salford, Lancashire, merchant (Ellis, Chancery lane
Chorley J. Beer lane, London, merchant (Walker, Old Jewry
Clarkson H. Liverpool, porter-dealer (Rackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Collard H. R. George street, York buildings, coal-merchant (Bacon, Southampton street, Covent garden
Collins W. Bristol, innkeeper (Nethersole and Portal, Essex street, Strand
Cooper R. Paradise street, Mary-le-bone, plaisterer, (Upstone, Charles street, Cavendish square
Coward H. Leather lane, Holborn, warehouseman (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Cowley E. Threadneedle street, merchant (Dawes, Angel court, Throgmorton street
Cozins W. Buckingham, cabinet-maker (Sandys and Horton, Crane court, Fleet street
Curtis W. Hosier lane, West Smithfield, salesman (Lee, Castle street, Holborn
Custins S. T. Bishopsgate street, glover (Barrow, Threadneedle street
Dean J. Langley, Chester, corn-dealer (Windle, John street, Bedford row
Dixon T. Bath, chinaman (Sheppard and Adlington, Bedford row
Dumelow J. Hinckley, Leicester, grocer (Chapman, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Eldin G. Aldgate, jeweller (M'Michael, Finch lane, Cornhill
Elsden J. Newmarket, carpenter (Cooper, Cambridge
Fisher J. Priestfield, York, clothier (Scott, Furnival's inn
Forrester J. Lane-end, Stafford, manufacturer of earthen-ware (Walthall and Ward, Newcastle-under-Lyne
Foxall W. Edmonton, coach-master (Phillipson and Brewer, Staple's inn
Gill J. C. Smallburgh, Norfolk, grocer (Windus, Son, and Holtaway, Chancery lane
Gledstanes G. Salisbury street, Strand, wine merchant (Hackett, Chancery lane
Gough J. Exeter, dealer (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn
Hall W. W. Henrietta street, Hackney road, bookseller (Rutson, Wellclose square
Hart T. Bristol, wharfinger (James, Gray's inn square
Hawkesley J. Arnold, Notts, merchant (Seymour and Montriou, Margaret street, Cavendish square
Haywood J. Glocester, haberdasher (Rawlinson, Old South Sea house
Holmes W. Rushall, Stafford, maltster (Hunt, Surry street, Strand
Hood E. Eastbourne, coal merchant, (Langridge and Kell, Lewes
Horrocks J. Chorlton row, Manchester, hawker (Ellis, Chancery lane
Horsley R. Elder street, Spitalfields (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn
Howard T. Dean street, Southwark, corn-factor (Ellis, James street, Buckingham gate
Hudson W. Stapleton, Glocester, maltster (James, Gray's inn square
Humphrey J. Wardour street, boot and shoemaker (Mills, Vine street, Piccadilly
Jameson S. Reading, dealer and chapman (Eyre and Morton, Gray's inn
Jamieson R. W. Brown, and J. Main, Castle court, Budge row, merchants (Setree, St. Mary Axe
Jones R. Albion street, Blackfriars road, merchant (Turner, Edward street, Cavendish square
Jones R. D. Cheltenham, linen-draper (Bennet, Dean's court, Doctors' Commons
Joyce R. Lamb's Conduit street, tailor (Williams, Staple's inn
Landbeck G. W. Old Bethlem, broker (Wilson, Devonshire street, Bishopsgate
Levick C. High street, Shadwell, straw-hat-manufacturer (Tucker, Bartlett's buildings Holborn
Lolley W. M. Liverpool, rectifier (Avison, Liverpool
Maddock E. and W. Delamore, Liverpool, corn-dealers (Windle, John st. Bedford row
Mitchell, New Sleaford, Lincoln, grocer (Wilson, Greville street, Hatton garden
Murray T. Paternoster row, Spitalfields, shoe-manufacturer (White, Lincoln's inn
Newstead T. and J. O. Cooke, Hull, soap manufacturers (Stocker, Furnival's inn
Norman J. Strood, Kent, ironmonger (Aubrey, Took's court, Cursitor street
Packer G. Northleach, Glocester, corn-dealer (Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's inn
Pocklington R. Winthorpe, Notts, and W. Dickinson, Newark, bankers (Pearce and Son, St. Swithin's lane
Powell E. Birmingham, japanner (Kinderley, Long, and Ince, Holborn court, Gray's inn
Purnell C. Lympsham, Somerset, coal-merchant (Blake, Cook's court, Carey street
Ratcliffe W. Exeter, baker (Williams and Darke, Prince's street, Bedford row
Ridings P. Manchester, fustian-dealer—(Foulkes and Longdill, Gray's inn
Roberts J. Nottingham, hosier (Macdougal and Hunter, Lincoln's inn
Russell J. Altham mills, Blackburn, Lancashire (Battye, Chancery lane
Sharpe C. Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant (Austins, Temple
Shaw J. Wapping Wall, provision-merchant (Wilde, jun. Castle street, Falcon square
Simmons B. late of Newcastle street, Strand, shoemaker, but now in the King's Bench (Jennings and Collier, Carey street
Stuart, Rotherhithe, apothecary (Seward, Rotherhithe
Swan R. Liverpool, confectioner (Blackstock, St. Mildred's court, Poultry
Teague J. Coalpit Bank, Wombridge, Salop, huckster (Benbow and Hope, Stone buildings
Towers, J. Walsall, Stafford, whip-thong-manufacturer (Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury square
Unwin S. Disley, Chester, shopkeeper (Ellis, Chancery lane

DIVIDENDS.

Abrahams S. Sandwich, linen-draper, Sept. 16—Agnew J. Grosvenor sq. banker, Sept. 2—Aires, W. Fenchurch street, bootmaker, Aug 26—Allen W. Chandos street, shoemaker, Aug. 22—Almond J. Pickett street, haberdasher, Oct. 21—Anderson R. Guilford street, and Old Pay-office, Broad street, merchant, Nov. 14 — Anderson A. and D. Robertson, Coleman street, merchants, Nov 7—Andrews G. Mark lane, ship-broker. Aug. 5—Askew J. and W. Wright, Bridge street, Blackfriars, straw-hat-manufacturers, Oct. 24—Austin T. Chester, coach-proprietor, Aug. 30—Axford E. T. Tothill street, Westminster, haberdasher, July 28—Bacon J. Sutton-in-Ashfield, Notts, cotton-spinner, Aug. 16 —Baker S. Southwark, upholsterer, Aug. 19—Baker G. Tatfield, Durham, spirit-merchant, Aug. 21 —Bass J. Teignmouth, Devon, shipwright, Aug. 29—Beetson H. G. Gray's inn square, money-scrivener, Sept 9—Beswick G. Portsmouth, tavern-keeper, Sept. 14 — Biggs P. Glocester terrace, Cannon street road, auctioneer, Sept. 2—Binns W. Wakefield, bricklayer, Sept. 5—Birchall J. Liverpool, butcher, Sept 5—Bishop M. R. and W. Cambridge, woollen-drapers, Nov. 7—Bloxham W. New road, St. George's in the East, cooper, Nov. 11—Boyle R. sen. and jun. and W. Scott, Love lane, East Cheap, merchants, Aug. 29—Boldron J. Strand, cheesemonger, Nov. 7—Booth J. sen. Holcome Brook, Bury, Lancaster, cotton-manufacturer, Sept. 8— Bradshaw J. Hungerford, Wilts, maltster, Aug. 22 — Brading J. Newport, Isle of Wight, carpenter, Sept. 16 —Breakspear J. Oxford street, silversmith, Sept. 5—Bressit J. Alfreton, Derby, mercer, Aug. 15—Brooker J. C. Poultry, haberdasher, Aug. 26—Bruce R. Bartholomew lane, insurance-broker, Sept. 16—Bruce J. Hull, master mariner, Sept. 9—Bucknell J. Newcastle, Stafford, liquor-merchant, Aug. 23—Bullock J. Scott's yard, Bush lane, wine-merchant, Nov. 14—Busigny V. and J. Rothwell, Liverpool, merchants, Aug. 29—Butcher H. Hythe, Kent, saddler, Oct. 28—Capper W. Holborn hill, linen-draper, Aug. 29—Cause J. Great Wakering, Essex, shopkeeper, Aug. 12—Chambers W. Lincoln, furrier, Aug. 17—Chinnery F. Cranbourne passage, Leicester square, linen-draper, Nov. 16—Christian A. High st. Mary le bone, pawnbroker, Sept. 2—Cock J. D. and J. Pitchers, Norwich, wine-merchants, Aug. 21.—Cockerill M. Curtain road, Shoreditch, chair-manufacturer, Sept. 9—Collins A. Mile-end road, ship-owner, Aug. 26—Connop J. and C. L. Newton, Red Lion street, Spitalfields, dyers, Aug. 19—Corson J. Mincing lane, merchant, Aug. 12—Cox B. Stourbridge, Worcester, timber-merchant, Sept. 12 —Crofts J. Great Trell, Axminster, Devon, horse-dealer, Oct. 28—Cossley J. Halifax, and King's street, London, merchant, Sept. 26 —Crump T. Westminster road, tinman, Oct. 31—Cuff W. Upper East Smithfield, cheesemonger, Sept. 2—Daman T. Teddington, Middlesex, maltster, Sept. 2—Dann W. T. and B. Bentham and J. Balkie, Chatham and Sheerness, bankers, Sept. 16—Darby W. Hexton, Hertford, butcher, Sept. 16—Dawson J. Tottington, Bury, Lancaster, Sept. 8—Delahoyde C. Esher, Surry and Haymarket, rectifying distiller, Aug. 29—Denison J. W. A. Phelps and G. Williams, Friday street, warehousemen, Sept. 16—Dennison J. Queen street, Oxford st. carcase-butcher, Aug. 19—De Prado J. Lime street, lead-merchant, Aug. 8—Dickinson W. Hull, woollen-draper, Sept. 12—Dodd J. Pall Mall, Aug. 26—Dodds J. Commercial Chambers, Minories, ship-broker, Aug. 19—Dutton W. Liverpool, grocer, Sept. 6—Edgar J. New Sarum, Wilts, surgeon, Sept. 11—Edwards E. Liverpool, butcher, Aug. 26—Elliott J. and J. T. Dagnall, Upper East Smithfield, flax-dressers, Sept. 23—Ewbank J. Bucklersbury, warehouseman, Oct 31—Fall G. and J. Hutchinson, Tooley street, brewers, Sept. 16—Field G. Bath, hatter, Sept. 12—Field C. Portsea, tailor, Nov. 4—Fisher F. G. Brighton, bookseller, Nov. 16—Flack J. London road, St. George's fields, coach-smith, Oct. 28—Fogg R. jun. New Bond street, chinaman, Sept. 20 —Fry J. New Goulstone street, Whitechapel, sugar-refiner, Sept 16—Gardner W. Luton, Bedford, sack-manufacturer, Aug. 12—Gibbs J. Hailsham, Sussex, innkeeper, Sept. 26—Glazier E. Lea bridge, Middlesex, publican, Sept. 16—Goss T. Hackney road, apothecary, Nov. 14—Greenwood J. and W. Grimaldi, Old Bond street, auctioneers, Nov. 7—Griffin W. Great Sutton street, Clerkenwell, cabinet-maker, Aug. 22—Grover W. Town Malling, Kent, grocer, Nov. 14—Ham W. Cow cross, brass-founder, Sept. 16—Ham W. and W. Aust, Cow cross, brass-founders, Sept. 16—Hamilton A. and D. Haliburton, Oxford street, linen-drapers, Sept. 26—Hanslip W. Stradbrooke, Suffolk, tanner, Aug 4—Harris J. Redman's row, Mile-end, cooper, Aug. 26—Harrison G. and J. Watson, Noble-street, hosiers, Nov. 11 —Heslop W. Long-Acre, man's-mercer, Aug. 29—Heslop R. Chiswell street, painter, Sept. 9 —Hobson R. Sausthorpe, Lincoln, dealer, Oct. 3--Holder J. Painswick, Glocester, butcher, Aug. 24—Hogg J. and E. Holmes, Sherborne lane, merchants, Oct. 31—Holland J. Cheapside, haberdasher, Sept. 16 —Horn W. and R. Jackson, Southwark, rectifying distillers, Nov. 7—Hounsom J. Fleet-street, linen-draper, Sept. 2—Howe J. Walcot, Somerset, grocer, Sept. 18—Hull T. Bath, carrier, Aug. 30—Humble J. South Shields, Durham, linen-draper, Aug. 12—Humphryes T. Cheltenham place, St. George's fields, horse-dealer, Sept. 2 —Hunter J. Great Newport street, haberdasher, Nov. 14—Hutton W. jun. Fremington, Devon, lime-burner, Aug. 24—Huxley, late of Foster lane, but now a prisoner in the Fleet, wholesale glover, Aug. 31—Jefferies H. Melcombe Regis, Dorset, linen-draper, Sept. 26—Jefferson R. Hull, woollen-draper, Sept. 12—Jeyes J. Upper East Smithfield, oilman, Oct. 31—Johnson J. Clifton, Glocester, coach-maker, Aug. 7—Jones C. Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 5—Keene D. Aldersgate street, cabinet-maker, Aug. 5—Kenney A. Bristol, milliner, Aug. 26—Kidd D. Berwick upon Tweed, linen-draper, Sept. 7—Knight W. Stonebreaks, Saddleworth, York, clothier, Sept. 22—Knowlton

C. Bristol, linen-draper, Nov 18—Lane S. W. Davies street, Berkeley square, coach-maker, July 29—Lawrence R. New Windsor, bricklayer, Aug. 5—Leo J Manchester, merchant, Nov 14—Levin B. B. Great Alie street, merchant, Aug 26—Lomas H. L. Throgmorton street, insurance-broker, Sept 23—Lone G. Grange road, Bermondsey, drysalter, Sept 16—Lowe W. Drury lane, cabinet-maker, Aug 12 Sept 23—Luffman J Alfred buildings, Moorfields, printer, Sept 16—Lussman L. J. New street, Bishopsgate, merchant, Oct 28—Lund C. L. Old Jewry, factor, Sept 26—Mabbott W. jun. Nottingham, hosier, Aug 16—Mackenzie R. King's Arms yard, merchant, Aug 26—Mann J. Warwick, grocer, Aug 21—Marshall T. Scarborough, vintner, Sept 12—Martinnant P. St. James's street, warehouseman, July 28—Mason W. Back street, Horsley Down, victualler, Aug 12--Mason W. H. Hartly place, Kent road, paper-hanger, Oct 31—Mason W. Hartly place, Kent road, brandy-merchant, Oct 31—Mathews R. and T. Jones, Aberystwith, Cardigan, Aug 28—Mayor T. Liverpool, stationer, Aug 28—M'Carthy G. P. and R. W. Vaughan, Bristol, tailors, Aug 26—Mead F. L. and E. Lewis, Holles street, Cavendish square, milliners, Nov 11—Mercer H. and J. Forshaw, Liverpool, merchants, Sept 7—Meredith R. Oxford street, linen draper, Aug 29—Metcalfe J. and J. Jeyes, Upper East Smithfield, oilmen, Oct 31—Miller T. Ilford, Essex, dealer and chapman, Sept 2—Milliar H. Haymarket, umbrella-maker Sept 2—Moffat E. Warminster, Wilts, grocer, Aug 21—Moore J. H. Little Tower hill, chart-seller, Aug 22—Moore D. Lenham, Kent, late purser of the Sir Stephen Lushington Eat Indiaman, Aug 30—Morgan J. Enfield highway, farmer, Oct 17—Morgan R South Molton st. coal-merchant, Sept 19—Morgan T. Stourbridge, Worcester, druggist, Aug 19—Morris J. Greenwich, builder, Aug 15—Moses S. Brighton, linen-draper, Nov 16—M'Taggart P. Suffolk lane, merchant, Nov 11—Mure H. R. and W. Fenchurch street, merchants, Aug 8—Myers T. D. Stamford, draper, Sept 21—Noton G. Derby, shopkeeper, Sept 30—Oakley F. Hereford, woolstapler, Nov. 15—Page J. Bishopsgate street, haberdasher, Nov 23—Painter W. Mixbury, Oxford, farmer, Sept. 11—Parker J. Clithero, Lancaster, cotton-spinner, Sept. 2—Parr J. O. and T. C. Patrick, Suffolk lane, insurance-brokers, Sept 9—Parsons J. sen. and jun. Ludgate hill, booksellers, Sept 9—Pater T. Shadwell High street, surgeon, Aug 22—Perry, G. Liverpool, marble-merchant, Sept 12—Petrie J. Kempton, Middlesex, and J. Ward, Hanworth, Middlesex, dealers and chapmen, Nov 13—Phillips J. Bicester, Oxford, linen-draper, Nov 4 — Pickwood G. Cloak lane, wine-merchant, Aug 22—Pinney J. Poury street, St. James's, tailor, Aug 12—Powell J. and W. D. Ormond, Bristol, wine-merchants, Aug. 24—Preston J. Barton-on-Humber, Lincoln, tanner, Sept 13—Purbrick W. Glocester, linen-draper, Oct 24—Rands T. Hampstead, builder, Sept. 26—Reimer H. Catherine court, Tower hill, merchant, Sept 16— Riddiough, Liverpool, innkeeper, Sept 4--Robinson N. E. Bond court, Walbrook, merchant, Aug 22--Rose W Earl's court, Kensington, brewer, Aug. 22—Rowntree R. Drypool, Holderness, York, miller, Sept. 5—Russell T. Bingworth, Evesham, Worcester, saddler, Sept 5—Russell T. Pershore, Worcester, saddler, Sept. 5—Salter T. Trinity square, Tower hill, merchant, Aug 5—Sarqui A. J. Bury street, merchant, Sept 16—Scotney W. V. Oxford street, linen-draper, Sept 16—Shepherd G. Stanhope street, Clare market, wine-merchant, Aug 26—Shoolbred J. and W. Williams, Mark lane, merchants, Nov 13—Sherwin T. Tower street, wine-merchant, Nov. 4—Shevill W. Burr street, Wapping, dealer, July 29—Shiles E. Dilford, Devon, miller, Aug 29—Sisson J. Lombard street, banker, Sept 5—Slater G. Liverpool, merchant, Aug 28—Smith W. Plymouth, silversmith, Aug 16—Smyth H. T. and J. Lascelles, Mill lane, Tooley street, coopers, Oct 17—Stubbs R. Leck, Stafford, butcher, Aug. 25—Talbot C. Edgware road, Nov 4—Taylor J. Pagham, Sussex, shopkeeper, Sept. 9—Tinney W. Cambridge, surgeon, Aug. 12—Tite J. Loughton, Bucks, farmer, Aug 16—Troutbeck C. Rathbone place, upholsterer, Nov 4—Tucker W. jun. Exeter, serge-manufacturer, Nov. 7—Turner T. Liverpool, cheesemonger, Sept 15—Urquhart W Sion College gardens, merchant, Aug 5—Wakefield J. Bouverie street, wine-merchant, Nov 4—Waybran J. and J. Gerrard, Swan street, Minories, corn-factors, Oct 17—White T. Southwark, haberdasher, Nov. 7—Whitehead W. Shaw Hall, Saddleworth, York, woollen-manufacturer, Sept. 2—Whitmarsh D. Brokenhurst, Hants, shopkeeper, Aug 29—Williams W. Oxford street, linen-draper, Oct. 24—Williams W. Mark lane, merchant, Nov 13—Woffington J. Brighton, grocer, Sept 2—Wrangham W. Seething lane, money-scrivener, Sept 16—Wright T Cowper's row, Crutched Friars, broker, Oct 28

LONDON MARKETS.

Return of Wheat from July 31 to Aug. 5.

TOTAL, 3,433 quarters.—Average, 93s. 11½d. per quarter, or 8s. 9d. per quarter higher than last return.

Return of Flour from Aug. 5 to 11.

TOTAL, 13,342 sacks.—Average, 84s 4d per sack, or 1s 8½d higher than last return.

Average of England and Wales, Aug. 5.

	s	d		s	d		s	d
Wheat	91	5	Barley	45	8	Beans	58	1
Rye	59	7	Oats	32	7	Pease	56	6

CORN, SEEDS, &c.

	s.	s.	s.		s.	s.	s.
Wheat, white per quarter	82	92	104	Tares, per bushel -	10	11	12
—— red - -	74	84	96	Turnip - -	12	14	19
—— foreign	70	80	92	Mustard, brown -	16	19	21
Barley, English	30	37	45	—— white	12	14	16
Malt - - -	65	72	80	Canary, per qr.	82	85	90
Oats, Feed -	22	26	31	Hempseed -	75	78	80
—— Friezland	24	29	36	Linseed - -	90	94	98
—— Poland	26	33	39	Clover, red, per cwt	55	76	88
—— Potatoe	34	37	41	—— white	60	80	90
—— Foreign	23	26	35	—— foreign, red	58	78	92
Beans, Pigeon	55	58	62	—— white	60	75	94
—— Horse -	42	45	49	Trefoil - -	30	35	45
Pease, Boiling	70	80	85	Carraway -	48	52	56
—— Grey -	48	50	52	Coriander -	16	18	22
Flour, per sack	85	—	—				
—— Seconds	75	80	—				
—— Scotch	72	78	—				

American Flour 50s a 55s (nominal) per barrel of 196lbs.
Rapeseed, per last - - - - - £50 a 54, a —.
Linseed Oil Cakes, per thousand £16 16s.

SUGAR, &c. per Cwt.

	s		s
Muscovade, fine	78	a	84
—— good	73	a	77
—— ordinary	69	a	72
East India, white	80	a	90
—— yellow	72	a	79
—— brown	68	a	71

MOLASSES 36s. 0d. a 38s. 0d.

REFINED SUGAR.

	s		s
Double Loaves	140	a	148
Hambro' ditto	110	a	122
Powder ditto	108	a	118
Single ditto	106	a	114
Canary Lumps	104	a	110
Large ditto	100	a	103
Bastards, whole	70	a	75
—— faces	75	a	84
—— middles	71	a	74
—— tips -	68	a	70

GINGER.

Jamaica, white	100	a	240
Barbadoes, ditto	75	a	80
—— black	65	a	70

RICE, *Bonded.*

Carolina -	30	a	34
Brazil - -	25	a	28

COFFEE, *Bonded.*

	s	d		s	d
Dominica, Surinam, &c.					
Fine -	120	0	a	126	0
Good	110	0	a	119	0
Ordinary	95	0	a	109	0
Triage	65	0	a	78	0
Jamaica.					
Fine -	116	0	a	124	0
Good	98	0	a	115	0
Ordinary	70	0	a	82	0
Triage	40	0	a	65	0
Mocha	300	0	a	355	0
Bourbon	110	0	a	120	0
St. Domingo	90	0	a	100	0
Java -	105	0	a	119	0

COCOA, *Bonded.*

Trinidad and Carraccas	90	0	a	105	0
Plantation	75	0	a	80	0

SPICES and PEPPER, per lb.

Nutmegs	18	0	a	25	0
Cloves	10	0	a	10	6
Cinnamon	10	0	a	10	6
Mace	40	0	a	44	0
Pepp. white	4	2	a	4	4
—— black	2	6	a	2	7
Pimento	1	8	a	1	9

Average price of Raw Sugar, exclusive of duty, 42s 7¾d.

At the early part of the month Sugars were very brisk, and several thousand hhds. sold at 1s. to 2s. advance upon previous prices. Refined goods are brisk, but the market is exceedingly bare.

HOPS in the Borough.

BAGS	£	s		£	s	POCKETS.	£	s		£	s
Kent - -	4	0	a	6	4	Kent - -	4	8	a	6	9
Sussex - -	3	10	a	4	10	Sussex - -	3	14	a	4	8
Essex - -	4	0	a	4	10	Farnham - -	6	0	a	8	0

CORN, &c. per Quarter.

	Aug.	Wheat. s		s	Barley. s		s	Oats. s		s	Beans. s		s	Pease. s		s
Maidstone	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Lewes	12	88	a	96	—	a	—	32	a	38	—	a	—	—	a	—
Chesterfield	12	99	a	110	—	a	—	40	a	49	64	a	68	—	a	—
Ashborne	12	90	a	108	—	a	—	34	a	42	64	a	72	—	a	—
Lincoln	11	90	a	96	—	a	—	28	a	30	---	a	---	—	a	—
Canterbury	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Lynn	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Gainsboro'	15	86	a	93	36	a	44	17	a	36	54	a	68	—	a	—
Louth	16	95	a	105	42	a	45	28	a	34	50	a	52	—	a	—
Sandwich	16	90	a	98	38	a	43	30	a	44	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newark	16	96	a	102	50	a	55	33	a	36	60	a	64	—	a	—
Uppingham	16	94	a	106	49	a	56	25	a	38	—	a	—	—	a	—
Newbury	17	60	a	107	30	a	42	24	a	42	57	a	63	56	a	—
Devizes	18	74	a	105	38	a	48	36	a	44	56	a	60	—	a	—
Reading		84	a	109	44	a	—	26	a	37	59	a	—	—	a	—
Swansea		76	a	95	53	a	—	28	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Henley		90	a	108	38	a	46	25	a	41	52	a	78	60	a	66
Maidenhead		82	a	108	44	a	47	36	a	45	60	a	63	—	a	—
Salisbury	8	86	a	98	36	a	46	32	a	44	68	a	74	—	a	—
Penrith	8	90	a	108	51	a	—	34	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Hull	8	86	a	110	—	a	—	24	a	33	50	a	—	—	a	—
Basingstoke	9	80	a	104	35	a	42	34	a	40	54	a	60	—	a	—
Wakefield	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—	—	a	—
Andover	12	66	a	99	33	a	44	24	a	40	57	a	63	—	a	—
Warminster	12	77	a	100	34	a	48	31	a	40	60	a	70	—	a	—

SPIRITS, per Gallon.

	s	d		s	d		s	d		s	d
Brandy, Cog.	22	6	a	23	0	Mol. Spirits, British	16	0	a	0	0
—— Spanish	21	0	a	21	6	—— Irish -	0	0	a	0	0
Hollands Gin	21	3	a	21	6	—— Scotch	16	0	a	0	0
Rum, Jamaica	15	3	a	17	3	Spirits of Wine	26	0	a	27	0
—— Lew, Isl.	14	3	a	14	6						

PRICES OF STOCKS.

Days.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 pr.ct. Red.	4 pr.ct. Cons.	Navy 5 pr ct.	Long Ann.	Omnium	Impl. 3 pr.ct.	Impl. Anns.	Irish 5 pr ct	S. Sea Stock.	S Sea Anns.	India Stock	India Bonds.	Exchqr Bills.	St. Lotty Tickets.	Cons for Ac.
July 21	261	67⅞ a 68⅛	68¾	84⅜	98⅞	18¾	1 *Pm.*	67⅛	—	—	—	68½	shut.	20 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	21*l.* 11*s.*	68½
22	—	67¾ a ½	68⅜	84	98¾	18 11/16	¾ *Pm.*	—	—	97⅝	—	—	—	20 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68¼
24	—	67⅞ a ⅝	68½	84 a ⅛	98⅞	18¾	¾ *Pm.*	67	7⅜	—	73	—	—	20 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68¼
25	—	67⅞ a 68	68¾	—	—	—	1¼ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	20 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68¼
26	—	67¾ a 68	68⅝	84⅜	99	18¾	1 *Pm.*	67¼	7 7/16	—	—	—	—	20 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68⅜
27	261	67⅞ a ¾	68⅝	84⅜	99	18¾	¾ *Pm.*	—	7 7/16	—	—	68⅜	—	20 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68¼
28	260¾	67¾ a 68	68½	84¼	99	18¾	1 *Pm.*	67⅛	7 7/16	—	—	—	—	19 *Pm.*	12 *Pm.*	—	68⅛
29	—	67⅞ a 68	68¾	84⅜	99	18 13/16	—	—	7 7/16	—	—	—	187½	21 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68¼
31	—	67⅞ a 68	68¾	84⅜	99	18¾	—	—	—	—	—	68⅝	—	22 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68¼
Aug. 1	261¼	67⅞ a 68⅛	68¾	84⅜	99	18 13/16	1 *Pm.*	67¼	7 7/16	—	—	—	186½	22 *Pm.*	14 *Pm.*	—	68⅜
2	—	68 a ¼	68¾	84½	99⅛	18⅞	1 *Pm.*	67½	7 7/16	—	—	68¾	185	22 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68⅜
3	261½	68 a ¼	68¾	84½	99⅛	18⅞	1 *Pm.*	—	7 7/16	—	—	—	—	22 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68⅜
4	—	68 a ¼	68⅞	84⅜	99	18⅞	1¼ *Pm.*	67½	—	—	—	—	186	21 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68⅜
5	—	68¼ a ⅜	68⅞	84½	99⅛	18 15/16	1¼ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	185¾	21 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68½
7	—	68⅛ a ¼	68⅞	84½	99	18 15/16	1¼ *Pm.*	—	7 7/16	98	74⅛	—	186	21 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68½
8	261	68⅛ a ¼	68⅞	84½	99	18 15/16	—	—	7 7/16	—	73⅝	68⅞	—	21 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	58¾
9	261	68⅛ a ¼	69	84½	99	18 15/16	—	67⅝	7 7/16	—	—	68⅞	187½	21 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68½
10	261½	68¼ a ⅛	68⅞	84½	99	18⅞	1 *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	187¾	21 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68⅜
11	261½	68⅛ a 8	68¾	84¼	99	18⅞	1 *Pm.*	—	—	—	73⅞	—	188¼	23 *Pm.*	14 *Pm.*	—	68¼
12	Hol.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
14	—	68 a 67⅞	68¾	84⅛	98⅞	18⅞	¾ *Pm.*	—	—	—	—	—	—	23 *Pm.*	14 *Pm.*	—	68⅛
15	261½	68 a 67⅞	68⅝	84⅛	98⅞	18 13/16	¾ *Pm.*	—	7⅜	—	—	—	188½	23 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68⅛
16	261¾	68 a 7⅞	68⅝	84⅛	98⅞	18 13/16	¾ *Pm.*	67⅜	7 7/16	—	—	—	—	19 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68⅛
17	262	67⅞ a 8	68⅝	84⅛	98⅞	18¾	¾ *Pm.*	—	7 7/16	—	—	68½	186¾	19 *Pm.*	13 *Pm.*	—	68⅛
18	262	68 a ¼	68⅞	84⅜	99	18 13/16	¾ *Pm.*	67½	7 7/16	—	—	—	186	21 *Pm.*	14 *Pm.*	—	68¼
19	262	68⅛ a ¼	68⅞	84⅜	99	18 13/16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21 *Pm.*	14 *Pm.*	—	68¼

Highest and lowest prices of 3 per cent. consols, others highest only.—HORNSBY and Co. Stock Brokers, State Lottery-Offices, 26, Cornhill, and St. Margaret's Hill, Borough.

We feel particular pleasure in presenting our readers with a Meteorological Journal, conducted by Thomas Hanson, Esq. of Manchester, a gentleman sufficiently known in the scientific world, to need no commendation from us. To all those who have been in the habit of paying attention to this subject, it must prove highly gratifying to possess a medium of comparing the temperature, and other natural phenomena, of certain remote points of the British Islands. It, therefore, appears desirable to add, if possible, to the tables of London and Manchester, similar observations made either in Edinburgh or Glasgow, and in Dublin. With this view we take the liberty of soliciting the assistance of any gentlemen in those cities, who feel interested in the advancement of this branch of science, and of requesting them to furnish us regularly with monthly tables, drawn up on the same plan as that of Mr. Hanson, inserted in our present number.

We have also subjoined the total Results of Mr. Hanson's Journal for the year 1808, which we purpose to continue annually.

RESULTS

Of the Barometer and Thermometer, conducted at Manchester, *by* Thomas Hanson, *Esq.*

IN THE YEAR 1808.

1808.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.	THERMOMETER. Mean.	Highest.	Lowest.	Range.
January	29,61	30,34	28,60	1,74	37,23	51°	18°	33°
February	29,89	30,58	29,18	1,40	38,26	48	25	23
March	29,98	30,32	29,32	1,00	39,81	51	30	21
April	29,66	30,12	28,80	1,32	43,87	56	30	26
May	29,68	30,05	29,25	,80	59,37	76	48	28
June	29,76	30,10	29,40	,70	59,62	75	48	27
July	29,73	30,00	29,45	,55	66,60	84	55	29
August	29,64	30,04	29,20	,84	63,41	74	50	24
September	29,63	30,14	29,10	1,04	56,47	68	38	30
October	29,49	30,25	28,70	1,55	44,59	58	30	28
November	29,67	30,25	28,50	1,75	42,95	56	26	30
December	29,64	30,22	28,90	1,32	37,06	51	19	32
Annual means	29,69				49,10			
Annual means for 1807.	29,64				48,64			

The greatest elevation of the barometer this year, is 30,58; and the least, 28,70.—The range of these extremes is 1,88 inches.—The highest temperature, for the same period, is 84°; and the lowest, 18°.—Range, 65°.—The mean temperature, for the six summer months, is 58,°22; and that for the winter, 39,°98.

A TABLE

Of the spaces described by the mercury each month, determined by summing up the several small spaces ascended and descended; also the number of changes, from ascent to descent, and the contrary, each month; it being reckoned a change when the space described is upwards of .03 of an inch.

1808.	*Spac describ by the Baro. in inches.*	*No. of Chang.*
January	10,40	21
February	6,48	19
March	3,46	13
April	6,28	23
May	4,08	14
June	3,29	12
July	3,20	21
August	4,30	12
September	7,80	9
October	10,60	12
November	10,80	10
December	8,80	13
Spac. &c. 1808	79,49	179
Spac. &c. 1807	91,03	313

RESULTS

Of the Wind, at Manchester, *in the Year* 1808.

1808.	North.	North-East	East.	South-East	South.	South West	West.	North West	Number of Observatns	Number of stormy days
January	6	7	2	3	0	27	25	15	85	6
February	11	10	2	4	3	13	20	19	82	6
March	3	35	26	12	1	3	0	7	87	3
April	17	12	0	10	6	8	15	22	90	7
May	0	6	5	12	28	25	5	2	83	1
June	5	13	0	9	4	13	28	9	81	0
July	4	9	0	23	1	15	15	19	85	1
August	0	0	0	11	7	35	18	18	89	5
September	5	15	7	12	0	19	13	13	83	0
October	[illegible]	0	2	1	3	9	5	5	27	3
November	1	3	0	10	1	7	5	1	28	2
December	5	1	7	2	0	6	8	1	30	4
Total	59	111	51	109	54	180	157	130	850	38
Total 1807	37	181	33	57	18	278	119	210	983	64

A TABLE

Of the Rain, and No. of wet Days.

1808.	Inches of Rain.	Wet Days.
January	2,700	16
February	1,475	9
March	,240	6
April	1,325	13
May	1,760	12
June	2,045	11
July	2,440	13
August	2,185	13
September	2,710	12
October	5,320	19
November	3,105	10
December	1,790	9
	27,095	143
Rain, &c. 1807	33,645	141

N. B. The Rev. R. A. Singleton, of Blackley, makes the quantity of rain for 1808, 26,955 inches; and Mr. John Dalton, of Manchester, makes the quantity, for the same period, 31,165 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

Conducted, at Manchester, by THOMAS HANSON, *Esq.*

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1809.

1809. JULY.	Wind.	Pressure. Max.	Pressure. Min.	Pressure. Mean.	Temperature. Max.	Temperature. Min.	Temperature. Mean.	Weather.	Rain, &c.
1	W	29,65	29,60	29,625	72,0	54,0	63,00	fine	
2	W	29,60	29,50	29,550	64,5	51,0	57,75	cloudy	
3	N W''	29,50	29,32	29,410	57,0	52,0	49,50	rainy	.205
☽ 4	N E''	29,45	29,32	29,385	59,5	47,5	53,50	showery	.195
5	E'	29,60	29,45	29,525	62,5	46,0	54,25	showery	.025
6	E'	29,75	29,60	29,675	65,0	52,0	58,50	showery	.090
7	N E	29,82	29,75	29,785	67,5	52,5	60,00	showery	.180
8	N E	29,88	29,82	29,850	71,5	52,5	62,00	fine	
9	N E'	29,85	29,80	29,825	67,5	51,0	59,25	fine	
10	N	29,95	29,85	29,900	69,0	53,5	61,25	fine	
11	N W	29,95	29,95	29,950	68,0	50,0	59,00	fine	
● 12	W	29,95	29,88	29,915	71,5	54,5	6[illegible],00	cloudy	
13	W	30,02	29,88	29,950	66,0	52,0	59,[illegible]0	clear	
14	S W'	30,02	29,95	29,985	69,5	52,5	61,00	clear	
15	S W	29,95	29,88	29,915	66,5	54,5	60,50	showery	
16	S W	29,88	29,65	29,765	65,0	49,0	57,00	fine	
17	W'	29,70	29,50	29,600	63,5	51,0	57,25	cloudy	
18	W'	29,82	29,70	29,760	58,0	44,5	51,25	cloudy	
19	W'	29,90	29,82	29,860	61,0	41,0	51,00	cloudy	
☾ 20	S W	30,05	29,90	29,975	74,0	54,0	64,00	fine	
21	S E	30,10	30,00	30,050	75,0	59,5	67,25	fine	
22	E	30,00	29,85	29,925	68,5	52,0	60,25	fine	
23	E	29,85	29,75	29,800	74,0	54,0	64,00	fine	
24	E	29,75	29,75	29,750	74,5	54.0	64,25	fine	
25	N E	29,75	29,75	29,750	73,5	57,0	65,25	fine	
○ 26	N E	29,70	29,65	29,675	82,0	61,5	71,75	fine	
27	W	29,70	29,50	29,600	83,5	59,5	72,50	fine	
28	W'	39,50	29,45	29,475	68,0	58,0	63,00	rainy	.220
29	S W'	29,45	59,42	29,435	68,5	54,0	61,25	cloudy	.550
30	S W	29,42	29,35	29,385	67,5	53,5	60,50	cloudy	.090
31	S W	29,45	29,35	29,400	66,0	56,0	61,00	showery	.240
			Mean	29,7244		Mean	60,414		1.795in

N. B. The observations in each line relate to a period of twenty-four hours, reckoning from ten o'clock the preceding evening, to ten o'clock P. M. on the day of the date.

RESULTS.

Mean barometrical pressure....29.724—highest 30.10—lowest 29 32—range .78.
Mean temperature..................60°.41—highest 83.°5—lowest 41.°0—range 42.°5.
Spaces described by the barometer, in inches 3.50.—Number of changes, 16.
Rain, &c. this month, 1.795 inches—Number of wet days, 9.—Total rain, this year 13.590 in.

The Rev. R. A. Singleton, of Blackeley, near Manchester, makes the quantity of rain for July, 1.655 inches.—My correspondent at Wilsden, near Bingley, Yorkshire, makes the fall of rain for the same period, .675 of an inch.

WIND.

N	NE	E	SE	S	SW	W	NW	Variable
1	6	5	1	0	7	9	2	0

Total number of observations, 31.—Number of stormy days, 2.

This month was ushered in with a soft and gloomy atmosphere, accompanied by strong winds, chiefly from the N. E. From the first to the third, there was a rapid decrease of temperature, for the maximum of the first was 72°, whereas the minimum of the third was 42°; a difference of 30° in about 30 hours. In this state the rain began to descend in frequent showers, and continued till the 7th, when distant thunder was heard in the evening. The weather then began to clear up, the temperature and pressure became higher and more stationary; and the changes continued so to the 14th. On the 8th an unusual ruddy sky at sunset; and the five following days, the clouds assumed the modifications of cirrus, cirro-cumulus, and cirro-stratus. On the 15th, being St. Swithin's day, it was, as usual, gloomy, with a little drizzling rain in the forenoon; and about the same time there was a decrease of pressure and temperature: and on the 19th, the latter indicated the minimum for the month, which was a remarkable gloomy day. From the 20th to the 27th, there was a clear atmosphere, the clouds again assumed the different modifications characteristic of fine settled weather, with a gradual increase of temperature. The thermometer indicated 83° on the 27th, it being the maximum for the period. The temperature again made a sudden charge, the hemisphere became covered with dense clouds, and rain began to be precipitated, which continued till the close of the month. The prevailing winds for the month have been S. W. W. and N. E.—At the time of the maximum temperature, the wind made a sudden change from N. E. by N. to the W. The greatest variation of pressure in twenty-four hours, is nearly 3-tenths of an inch; and the greatest variation of temperature in the same time, is 24°, which last was on the 27th: the mean temperature for the month is 60.°41, being 6° lower than that of July 1808.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

Kept by R. Banks, Mathematical Instrument-Maker, Strand, London.

1809 Day of JULY.	BAROMETER. 9 A. M.	THERMOMETER. 9 A.M.	9 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.	WEATHER. Day.	Night.
23	29.89	60	61	70	57	Fair	Fair
24	29.86	60	61	69	60	Ditto	Cloudy
25	29.78	62	65	74	61**	Ditto	Ditto
26	29.75	62	64‡	70	61	Rain	Ditto
27	29.73	63	66	69	61	Fair	Ditto
28	29.64	62	59	65	55	Rain	Fair
29	29.73	59	58	64	58	Ditto	Rain
30	29.60	60	59	64	56	Ditto	Fair
31	29.55	58	58	66	57	Fair	Ditto
AUG.							
1	29.66	61	62	66	57	Ditto	Cloudy
2	29.72	60	62	66	60	Ditto	Ditto
3	29.40	60	57	62	51	Rain	Fair
4	29.41	53	55§	59	51	Ditto	Cloudy
5	29.76	53	58	61	57	Ditto	Rain
6	29.38	61	59	63	55	Ditto	Ditto
7	29.65	58	59	64	56	Ditto	Fair
8	29.94	63	64	68	58	Fair	Ditto
9	29.94	64	65	71	58	Ditto	Ditto
10	29.89	62	70‖	74	60	Ditto	Cloudy
11	29.68	61	61	73	60	Ditto	Fair
12	29.67	63	57	68	59	Rain	Ditto
13	29.79	64	63	68	60	Ditto	Ditto
14	29.80	64	63	69	58	Ditto	Ditto
15	29.75	61	61	63	58	Ditto	Cloudy
16	29.88	61	63	67	60	Ditto	Fair
17	29.84	63*	64¶	76	58	Fair	Ditto
18	29.78	60†	61	71	59	Rain	Ditto
19	29.80	63	61	68	57	Ditto	Ditto
20	29.96	61	61	66	56	Ditto	Ditto
21	29.84	60	58	64	52	Ditto	Ditto
22	29.84	58	57	67	52	Ditto	Ditto

* Sultry morning. † Lighting in the east. At 11 P. M. very dark, and appearance of rain.
‡ Thunder, lightning, and rain, in the evening. The moon bright at intervals.
§ Rainy and cold almost the whole day. ‖ Thunder, lighting, and rain, in the night.
¶ Heavy rain in the morning. ** Heavy rain in the night, with thunder and lightning.
Errata in last Journal.—July 22, Barometer, *for* "29.89," *read* "29.05."

PRICES

Of Fire-Office, Mine, Dock, Canal, Water-Works, Brewery, & Public Institution Shares, &c. &c. for Aug. 1809.

Albion Fire & Life Assur. - £1 10 per ct. pm.
Atlas Fire and Life - - - - - - - - Par.
Eagle ditto - - - - - - £46 per share
Globe ditto - - - £118 a 120 0 per sh.
Hope ditto - - - - - - 6s. a 7s. prem.
Imperial ditto - - - - £60 a 65 per share
Kent ditto - - - - - - - £48 ditto
Rock ditto - - - - 4s. a 5s. premium
Commercial Dock Stock £170 a 175 per cent.
East Country ditto - - - - £1 a 2 pm.
East India ditto - - - £129 a 131 per cent.
London ditto - - - - - - £120 ditto
West India ditto - - - - - £176 ditto
Grand Junction Canal - £188 a 189 per share
Kennett and Avon ditto - - - £29 ditto
East London Water-Works - £86 a 90 pm.
South ditto - - - - - £136 a 140 per sh.

West Middlesex Wat.-Works £111 a 113 p.sh.
British Ale Brewery - - - - - £44 do.
Golden-Lane Brewery original 50*l*. shares - - - - - £59 a 67 per sh.
Ditto 80*l* shares - - - - - 80gs. ditto
Covent Garden new Theatre £500 subscription shares - - - - 20gs. a 25gs. pm.
Vauxhall Bridge Shares - - - - - Par.
Strand Ditto - - - - - - - - Par.
London Institution - - £82 a 84 0 per share
Surrey ditto - - - - - - - - - Par.
Monmouthshire Navigation Shares 112 to 116
Do. Canal Debentures - - 87 to 91 p. ct.
Provident Institution - 1 11 6 p. sh. pm.
Bank-Side Brewery - - - £45 p. share.
Auction mart - - - - - £23 p. sh. pm.

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